The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

WASHINGTON—SONG.

O! remember the day when the chains of slavery
Were broken asunder from Liberty's form;
And remember the heroes of virtue and bravery,
That gather'd around her in darkness and storm.
Faint fell the beams of light,
On oppression's gloomy night,
When 'mid the clouds of war,
Bright beam'd from Heav'n a star,
To guide her weak steps through the ranks of despair,
And with firmness and glory to cherish her there.

Oh! remember the light from one spirit beaming,
On all that was sinking to ruin then,
When peace, from whose bosom the red blood was streaming,
In tears flew away from tyranny's den;
'Twas the soul of Washington,
'Twas the deeds he had done,
The power of his name,
Rescued Liberty from shame;
Bade the havoc and din of the battle to cease,
And restor'd to our plains the bright angel of peace.

O'er the red field of war he the banner extended,
The white robe of truth dipp'd in patriot gore,
Where the bright stars of morning their brilliancy blended,
In token that night should be ruler no more.
Columbia's sons, behold!
The mighty flag unfold,
And around its standard fly,
Resolv'd to gain or die!
With valour on they rush'd—the prize is now their own;
For Liberty triumphant lives—while Slavery hath flown.

Oh! long live HIS name, in the annals of story,
The bravest and best of the sons of the earth;
And encircled with gratitude, honour and glory,
Long be remember'd the day of his birth.
Hail to the glorious day,
Hail! hail! America;
She owes the glory won,
To her guardian WASHINGTON;
By Heaven directed, he led her from shame,
To bless her with wealth, *independence* and *fame*.

C.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE SOLDIER'S DEATH.

The soldier was laid on his low hard bed,
And the hand of death was near,
His Knapsack was placed beneath his head,
And his blood was on his bier.
His glassy eyes toward Heaven were set,
And the cheeks of the dying man were wet,
But not with one weak tear;
No! the storm without was roaring now,
And his tent was drenched with rain,
And the big drops that fell on his pallid brow,
Cooled the burning of his brain.
The storm-spirit round the soldier played—
And the Lightning rested on his blade.

The Soldier's breath was speeding fast,
But O, his eye was bright;
For he thought he heard on the roaring blast,
The clangor of the fight.
The flashing steel and the gallant gay plume
Waved, nodded, and fell in his eyesight's gloom,
And the battle seemed at its height—
His eyes they burned with wildest glee,
And his spirit rushed forth to join the fray;
It fled as his lips sighed, Victory!
His head sunk down—and a corse he lay.—
The spirit that rushed to the fight in the morn,
To the skies on the dark wings of midnight was borne.

AYMER.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE WISH.

Some calm and undisturb'd retreat I'll chuse,
Dear to myself and *friend*. Perhaps, the Muse
May grant, while all my thoughts her charms employ
If not a future fame, a *present joy*;
Studious of life, yet free from anxious care,
To others candid, to myself severe;
Filial, submissive to the sovereign will,
Glad of the good and patient of the ill.
My friendship, studies, pleasures, all my own,
Alike to envy, and to fame unknown,
Such in some blest asylum let me lie,
Take of my fill of life, and wait, not wish to die.

JUNIUS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A hypochondriac's description of himself, taken nearly verbatim from his own mouth

"I have no soul; I have neither heart, liver, nor lungs; nor any thing at all in my body; nor a drop of blood in my veins. My bones are all burnt to a cinder. I have no brain; and my head is sometimes as hard as iron and sometimes as soft as a pudding." A fellow patient, also an hypochondriac, amused himself in versifying this affectingly ludicrous description, in the following lines:

A miracle, my friends, come view,
A man, admit his own words true,
Who lives without a soul;
Nor liver, lungs, nor heart has he,
Yet, sometimes can as cheerful be
As if he had the whole.

His head (take his own words along)
Now hard as iron, yet ere long
As soft as any jelly;
All burnt his sinews, and his lungs;
Of his complaints, not fifty tongues
Could find enough to tell ye.

Yet he who paints his likeness here,
Has just as much himself to fear—
He's wrong from top to toe;
Ah, friends! pray help us, if you can,
And make us each again a man,
That we from hence may go.

Description of the Retreat, page 97.

REASON AND THE PASSIONS.

Formed in pure celestial fashion
From a piece of mother earth;
Warmed by many a glowing Passion,
Man in Eden took his birth.

Love was lovely, Anger holy,
Joy all heavenly and serene;
Fear was filial and lowly,
Hope lit all the future scene.

Every passion shed a pleasure
Through the pure unsainted soul;
Each possessed its rank and measure,
Heavenly Reason swayed the whole.

Satan came, and whispered treason
All against her gentle sway;
Then the Passions spurned at Reason,
And they wandered each their way.

Love chose Folly, Anger Madness,
Fear had Guilt to be her guide;
Joy walked arm in arm with Sadness,
Hope had Envy at her side.

Reason wandered all forsaken;
When she sang her sweetest song,
Not a Passion would awaken,
Through the mutineering throng.

Blind to her celestial beauty,
Deaf to her celestial strains,
Deriding every call of duty,
They strolled along the world's drear plains.

Turn, ye wanderers—list to Reason!
Seek—you will be happy then;
You have walked in woe a season,
Stinging all the breasts of men.

Reason, or Religion, calls you,
Let your wayward wanderings cease;
Then whatever ill befalls you,
All your influence will be peace.

Hope and Fear and Anger yonder
Cannot pass, but here must die;
But Love and Joy entwined will wander
O'er the bright fields of the sky.

So the mortal Passions ever
Will inspirit man below,
And the deathless Passions never
Cease in heavenly souls to glow.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ON HAPPINESS,

And the Instability of Human Greatness.

That riches and greatness can never make any individual happy, is a fact fully established by the writings of inspiration, and the lessons of experience.

Solomon possessed a wisdom derived directly from his Creator. He enjoyed more riches than any single individual that lived either before or since his day—he had the means of procuring every pleasure, and fully satisfying every desire of his heart; but, after possessing all these advantages—after he had left no means untried to purchase happiness, he exclaimed, in the language of experience, "Vanity of vanities—all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Napoleon, an obscure Corsican, was raised to the imperial purple, and for a long time swayed the sceptre of France. He raised the nation to a pitch of glory and splendour, far exceeding that of any nation of Europe—the armies he brought into the field, exceeded those brought by any other ruler of France; and he had nearly succeeded in imposing upon Europe a belief, (which he himself probably entertained,) that he was invincible. But, alas! how fleeting is human greatness! His enemies succeeded, partly by the corruption of his Marshals, and partly by the force of arms, in effecting his downfall, and removing him to the Island of Elba; where, shortly afterwards, he conceived the bold design of recovering the throne of France, with a handful of men, in which he finally succeeded. Europe again, jealous of the nation, and of his glory, raised the standard of hostility; and quickly after, a battle ensued at Waterloo, which completed the overthrow of his illustrious career. After hastening to Paris with the tidings of his own misfortune, he fled to Rochfort, from whence he surrendered to Captain Maitland, on board the British ship Bellerophon, and was shortly afterwards conveyed to the Island of St. Helena, where he ended his days.

This is a striking instance of the mutability of human greatness, still fresh in the memory of all; and a convincing proof that perfect happiness is not to be found in riches or honours. In what then does true happiness consist? True happiness is only to be found in religion.

"'Tis *religion* that can give
Sweetest pleasure while we live."

The Christian, on whom adversity and affliction has fell heavy, and who scarce one day knows from whence his next day's provisions are to come, would not exchange the *happiness* he enjoys in communion with his Saviour and his God, to wear the princely diadem, and sway the sceptre of a kingdom, if thereby he should be deprived of the hope which he, in his former poverty had enjoyed. If religion is the only happiness we can possess, (and that is a lasting one,) let us all endeavour to obtain it.

A. W. J.

Peculiar support to a faithful tried Minister.

A person, having been called of God to the important work of preaching to dying men the unsearchable riches of Christ, through extreme diffidence of his abilities, and having preached for several years, seemingly to little purpose, came to a resolution to preach no more. Happening to be much straitened in his sermon on Lord's day afternoon, and drinking tea afterwards with some Christian friends, he hinted his intention to them, declaring that he could not preach that evening.—They represented the disappointment it must be to a large congregation who were assembling together, as no other minister could possibly be procured then to supply his place, and therefore they begged that he would try once more. He replied, that it was in vain to argue with him, for he was quite determined not to preach any more. Just at the instant, a person knocked at the door, and being admitted, she proved to be a good old experienced Christian, who lived at a considerable distance, and she said, she came on purpose to desire Mr. ——— to preach that evening from a particular passage of scripture; and said she could not account for it, but she could not be happy without coming from home to desire it might be preached from that evening. Being asked what the text was, she said she could not tell where it was, but the words were these: "Then I said, I will speak no more in his name, but his word was as a fire shut up in my house, and I was weary with forbearing, and I could not stay."

This extraordinary circumstance so struck the preacher, that he submitted to preach from these words that evening; and experiencing much liberty, has continued in the work ever since, with wonderful success and comfort.

REFLECTIONS.

Where there is wisdom there will be good temper, calmness and cheerfulness.

There are too many women who lose their consequence by building it on qualities insufficient to support it; dress and shew will never long captivate any but superficial minds. The reign of youth and beauty is necessarily short. Mere vivacity may amuse in a girl, but in a woman cannot give lasting delight; and trifling accomplishments are too feeble to fix the heart.

Never reprove any one in public, though you have a right to correct them; for this, however, well meant, will be so ill timed, that it will appear as if you hated *them*, rather than their foibles and faults.

If you have no fortune, take care so to live as to deserve one: to do always what is right and honourable, is the way to open the eyes of the blind goddess at last.

Think not of *doing as you like*;—the expression characterises the head-strong; the unjust. *Do as you ought to!*—'tis a golden precept; Pythagoras has not a richer.

Women owe their power more to their tears than their beauty; they are the true feminine arms with which they conquer men whom the sword could never subdue.

A woman must be very injudicious in the choice of her studies, if she is not frequently reminded of the various duties with which she ought to acquaint herself. She cannot avoid thinking, and therefore must see the consequence of neglecting them.

If a man advances three steps to do you a kindness, fail not to advance six to testify your gratitude.

A person called to sympathise with a pious woman who had lost friends, and to his surprise found her perfectly calm. She said "God had left her nothing to love but himself."

When a parent is dying, how cutting would it be to hear his children say, We never heard our parent offer up a prayer for himself or us!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE ESSAYIST.

Boundless and various as the fields of thought.

As I have already promised not to be "cross-grained," I shall not be so severe now, as I otherwise might, but simply tell your compositor, (whether he be a *Captain* or *Major*,) that if he again makes me say, what I never intended, I'll have him presented by the next Grand Jury, as unpopular, and an enemy to the "liberty of the press." I claimed then, and do now, "a *charter* (not character,) boundless as the winds, *to* blow on whom I please;" and I'll blow on *him*, with a vengeance, if he wrongs me. I shall have blunders enough, in all conscience, of my own; for I cannot "varnish" up my tales with "polished elegance" and refined taste."

"I am no Orator—
But, as you know me all, a plain blunt man,
That love my friends;
For I have neither wit, nor words, nor worth,
Action, nor utterance, nor power of speech,
To stir men's blood: I only speak right on."

To tell you what I think of the world's doings, of all the gay fantastic tricks I've witnessed, and how my heart "is pained with every day's report" of thoughtless men (and *women too*) who waste their precious time in folly's ways, and shun reflection till it comes too late.

How fair and beautiful is the name of an upright man, especially one who has risen from the lowly walks of life, and by the exercise of his own honest principles, ascended to the summit of earthly glory. Such a man was Franklin!—the philanthropist, philosopher, and pride of the New World.

I occasionally (now put on your *guessing* caps) pay a visit to the old printing office, where the Saturday Evening Post is now printed, and feel sometimes a respect, nay almost *veneration*, for its walls, within which our illustrious countryman, Franklin, was once established; and where, perhaps, while at his daily task, some of the plans, which afterwards rendered his name so distinguished throughout the civilized world, might have been first conceived. The paper he printed was, I think, the second that was ever printed in this city. The first was the "Mercury," which appears, at least from Krimer's statement, to have been most wretchedly conducted.

On the 24th of December, 1728, Samuel Krimer issued the first number of the "Pennsylvania Gazette," accompanied with large professions and promises. He, however, soon relinquished it; and on Thursday, the 25th of October, 1729, the paper was published by Franklin, in conjunction with H. Meredith—"At the new printing office, near the Market, where advertisements are taken in, and all persons may be supplied with the paper at ten shillings a year." It was but little more than half the size of the Post, and printed with a large type, in two columns, on coarse paper.

Whether the following lines, written by himself which used to be (and perhaps now are) pasted up in your office, were placed there during his occupancy, or otherwise, I cannot say, but from their smoky, ancient appearance, it is not unlikely they were.

CAUTION.

"All you that come this curious art to see,
To handle any thing must cautious be,
Lest, by a slight touch, ere you are aware,
That mischief may be done you can't repair;
Lo! this advice we give to every stranger:
Look on and welcome, but to touch there's danger."

Franklin.

ACCOUNT OF A CARNATION,

Viewed through a Microscope.

From an elegant bouquet I selected a carnation, the fragrance of which led me to enjoy it frequently and near. The sense of smelling was not the only one affected on these occasions: while that was satisfied with the powerful sweet, the ear was constantly attacked by an extremely soft but agreeable murmuring sound. It was easy to know that some animal within the covert must be the musician, and that the noise must come from some little creature suited to produce it. I instantly distended the lower part of the flower, and placing it in full light, could discover troops of little insects frisking with wild jollity among the narrow pedestals that supported its leaves, and the little threads that occupied its centre. What a fragrant world for their habitation! what a perfect security from all annoyance in the dusky husk that surrounded the scene of action. Adapting a microscope to take in at one view the whole base of the flower, I gave myself an opportunity of contemplating what they were about, and this for many days together without giving them the least disturbance. Thus I could discover their economy, their passions, and their enjoyments. The microscope on this occasion had given what Nature seemed to have denied to the objects of contemplation. The base of the flower extended itself under its influence, to a vast plain; the slender stems of the leaves became trunks of so many stately cedars; the threads in the middle seemed columns of massy structure supporting at the top their several ornaments; and the narrow spaces between were enlarged into walks, parterres, and terraces. On the polished bottoms of these, brighter than Parian marble, walked in pairs, alone or in larger companies, the winged inhabitants: these, from little dusky flies, for such only the naked eye would have shown them, were now raised to glorious glittering animals, stained with living purple, and with a glossy gold that would have made all the labours of the loom contemptible in the comparison. I could at leisure, as they walked together, admire their elegant limbs, their velvet shoulders, and their silken wings; their backs vieing with the empyrean in its blue; and their eyes, each formed of a thousand others, outglittering the little planes, and brilliant above description, and almost too great for admiration. I could observe them here singling out their favourite females—courting them with the music of their buzzing wings, with little songs formed for their little organs, leading them from walk to walk among the perfumed shades—and pointing out to their taste the drop of liquid nectar just bursting from some vein within the living trunk. Here were the perfumed groves, the more than myrtle shades of the poet's fancy, realized. Here the happy lovers spent their days in joyful dalliance, or in the triumph of their little hearts, skipped after one another from stem to stem among the painted trees, or winged their short flight to the close shadow of some broader leaf, to revel undisturbed in the heights of all felicity.—*Fawcet.*

COLLECTANEA.

THE LEARNED LADY'S SOLILOQUY.

How horrid is the tyranny of fashion! What right can an equality, or a superiority of fortune give one lady to rob another of her time, patience, and sense—yes—sense—in the conversation of fools and knaves, leaves a tincture of folly upon us. How many painful, ridiculous, trifling and impertinent visits am I obliged to pay, and receive from, the sillier part of my sex! What title has dress or figure to lay a tax upon us for admiration? Do not those who expect this, insult our understanding? And are not those who pay it, slaves to folly?—O that the shackles of custom were once broken and that we might chuse our society out of either sex without censure or inconvenience!

The true perfections of a woman depend upon herself. Beauty, deportment, and all the outward perfections, lose their lustre, without those of the mind. The greatest honours a woman can enjoy, will be no ornament to her, if virtue and prudence add not their superior lustre to the circle. So the diadem would lose its effect, if dignity were not added to it. All prudent men abhor a vicious woman; and with great reason; for surely vice in a female is odious beyond expression.

A virtuous woman, on the contrary attracts the admiration of all. Virtue not only raises the perfection of every thing *good* she is possest of, but renders also her *defects* supportable.

O virtuous woman! thou art a great treasure; happy the man who possesses thee.

Roger Sherman.—It is said of Mr. Sherman, by the biographer of the signers of the declaration of independence, that Mr. Jefferson observed to Dr. Smith of Newburyport, in showing him different distinguished members of Congress, "that is Mr. Sherman, of Connecticut, a man who never said a foolish thing in his life." Fisher Ames was accustomed to express his opinion of him by saying, "that if he happened to be out of his seat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he always felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did; *for he always voted right*." Mr. Macon, now a distinguished member in the Senate of the United States, once remarked to Mr. Read, of Marblehead, formerly a member of Congress, that "Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew." The learned and pious Dr. Edwards used to call him his "great and *good* friend senator Sherman." The late Dr. Dwight used to observe to the students of Yale college, that "Mr. Sherman was remarkable for not speaking in debate, without suggesting something new or important."

This great and wise man was *self-taught*. His first occupation in life was that of a mechanic.—While carrying on his trade, he used at his leisure hours to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer, and an eminent judge of the highest court in the state. He was remarkable for his sincere and fervent piety. Here is an example, worthy of notice and imitation of youth, in all stations of society.

NATIONAL CONTRASTS.

In a noisy mob two handsome young women, who were much alarmed, threw themselves into the arms of two gentlemen standing near, for safety; one of the gentlemen, an Irishman, immediately gave her who had flown to him for protection, a hearty embrace, by way, as he said, of encouraging the poor *creature*.—The other, an Englishman, immediately put his hands in his pockets to guard them. Two officers observing a fine girl in a milliner's shop, one, an Irishman, proposed to go in and buy a watch-ribbon, in order to get a nearer view of her.—"Hoot, mon, there's nae occasion to waste *siller*, let us gang in and *speer* if she can give us *two saxpences* for a *shilling*." It is notorious, that in one of the Duke of Marlborough's battles the Irish brigade on advancing to the charge, threw away their knapsacks and every thing that tended to encumber them, all which were carefully picked up by a Scotch regiment that followed to support them.

ANIMAL LIFE.

A correspondent at Toulon, after extolling the experimental physiology of Magendie, adds—About three weeks ago he made a very extraordinary discovery, and one likely to lead to the most important results. He divided the principal nerves of an animal at different times, to become acquainted with their different uses. To his great astonishment, he found invariably on dividing a pair of nerves proceeding from the spinal marrow, that he deprived the animal of motion and instinct. On cutting the one to the right, the animal was deprived of instinct; and dividing the left, of motion, without destroying life. This very curious fact is hardly yet known in England.

From the Village Record.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Lenni Lenape—William Penn's Treaty with them under the elm.

LETTER III.

My Dear Brother,

In my last I gave you as full an account of the general features of the country, as the limits which I propose to myself would permit. This, shall be devoted to the subject of the Indian natives, whose singular and melancholy fate is so well calculated to excite our interest and compassion.

It may not be irrelevant to the subject, or entirely uninteresting to a mind curious as yours in such matters, to give a succinct account of the Indian traditions respecting themselves prior to their settlement here, and their acquaintance with the whites.

The Indians, formerly inhabiting this district, belonged to the Lenni Lenape, more generally known by the title of the Delaware nation. According to their tradition, they migrated to the eastward, many ages before the Europeans first found their way to these shores. After a journey which it required them several years to perform, they arrived at the banks of the Mississippi, (Namæsi Sipu or River of fish) where they were joined by the Mengwe, who were likewise emigrants from the west, and also, journeying in search of new abodes. With united forces they attacked the Allewegi, who inhabited east of the Mississippi, and who appear from the ruins of their towns, and the relics of their arts, to have been far more civilized than they. A severe contest ensued, and many warriors fell. But the superior numbers and desperate valour of the Allies triumphed over the skill and power of the Allewegi, and they were obliged to yield to their more fortunate enemies the possession of the country, which their prowess had so nobly defended. The Lenni Lenape then settled down upon the lands which their victory gave them, and gradually extended themselves over Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and several of the neighboring states; while the Mengwe took a Northerly direction, and occupied a portion of New-York and the Canadas. Those who were afterwards more particularly distinguished by the names of Unamis and Unalachtgo, made the Delaware the centre of their possessions, and called it Lenapewihittuck, the river of the Lenape. These were the people that formerly possessed what has since been Chester county; their title to which was established and maintained by the terrors of the tomahawk and bow-string. How many ages they inhabited here previous to the coming of the whites cannot now be certainly ascertained, and I shall not trouble you with vain conjectures upon so dark a subject. However it is generally agreed that their settlement must have been ancient.

After the Lenape and Mengwe had taken up their abodes separate and distinct from each other, mutual jealousies between the two powers arose, and causes of irritation were not wanting to provoke war. A furious contest was entered into, and many bloody battles were lost and won by either nation. But the Lenape were generally victorious. Indian wars like their enmities are said to be eternal, and this after many years, perhaps ages duration, was ended only by stratagem. The Mengwe, fearing the issue of the contest, procured an accommodation by feigning a sincere regret for the waste of life, and the mutual loss of national strength, occasioned by their protracted hostilities, and had the address to persuade their enemies to relinquish the use of arms, and to assume the station of mediators and umpires, among their warlike neighbors. In an evil hour the Lenape acquiesced in a measure that was to deprive them of their power, consequence and military fame. Hitherto their career had been eminently prosperous, but from this moment it began to "shape a declining course." It was acting in its mediatorial capacity, that this nation was found by the Dutch at their landing upon the shores of the Hudson.

Having suffered themselves to be duped by the cunning of the Mengwe, it happened as might have been expected that the confidence of the Lenape was repaid by imposition and treachery.—It was not however until the whites began to land in great numbers on their coast, that they were convinced by repeated insults and acts of aggression, of the infidelity of their pretended friends, and that spectacle diverted their attention from their projected schemes of merited vengeance and engrossed all the capacity of their minds. The scenes that were presented before them, surpassed all that their tradition had told or fiction invented. The arts and arms of the Europeans equally excited their surprise, and the numbers that poured in upon different quarters, and the rapidity with which the settlements extended, filled them with alarming apprehensions for the consequences.

They however maintained a concord almost uninterrupted, with the Swedes and Dutch that settled on the Delaware, and between them and their good brother Miquon, as they affectionately called Wm. Penn, the greatest harmony, unanimity, and even the sincerest friendship always prevailed.—His character, indeed, was such as could not fail to procure the esteem and respect of the Indians, and his conduct towards them, being guided on every occasion by the dictates of Christian principles, convinced them that they had nothing to fear from his government. His magnanimity, integrity and candour, gained their confidence, while the benevolence of his disposition and the mildness of his manners, won their hearts.

With this great man the Lenape concluded a treaty the most celebrated perhaps in the annals of the world. It deserves particular notice. Previous to his sailing for the American continent he sent before him commissioners who had instructions to make with the Indians a treaty of eternal friendship. This was accordingly done and soon after the arrival of Wm. Penn, he appointed a day, on which it was to be publicly ratified. When the day arrived, attended by his small train of followers, consisting of men, women and children, he proceeded to Shackamaxon, where the Sachems and their tribes were already assembling. They were seen in the woods as far as the eye could reach, and looked frightful both on account of their numbers and their arms. The Quakers are said to have been but a handful in comparison, and these, weaponless, yet undaunted; for they confided in the righteousness of their cause.

Wm. Penn appeared in his usual clothes without any insignia of eminence, and was distinguished only by a sky coloured sash wound round his waist. His relation and secretary, Col. Markham, stood on his right, his friend Pearson on his left, and a train of Quakers behind; while in his hand he held a roll of parchment, containing the confirmation of the treaty of purchase and amity. At a certain signal the Indians threw down their bows and arrows, and seated themselves round their chief in the form of a half moon, upon the ground, when the chief Sachem announced to Wm. Penn that the Nations were ready to hear him. He then made a feeling and appropriate speech to the assembly, after which he presented the parchment to the Sachem, who wore the horn in the chaplet, the emblem of royalty, and desired him and the other Sachems to preserve it carefully for three generations, that their children might know what had passed between them, just as if he had remained with them himself to repeat it. The Indians spake in turn, and pledged themselves to live in love with Wm Penn and his children, as long as the sun and moon should endure.

Thus was concluded a treaty between an insignificant handful of peaceful and defenceless people on the one hand, and an armed and powerful nation of barbarians on the other, equally satisfactory for both, and particularly advantageous to the quakers; a treaty that at once exhibits a striking instance of the force of justice and pacific principles, even when employed in dealing with uncivilized men. The great elm tree under which this treaty was confirmed, was henceforward held in especial veneration by the inhabitants of the province, and when blown down a few years ago, the wood was made into various articles to be kept as memorials, of it, and to be particularly regarded—A little piece of superstition, my brother, which I hope you will join with me in most heartily forgiving.

By several deeds executed in the years 1683, '84 and 85, all claims of the Lenape upon the soil of that part of Pennsylvania, which was afterwards designated by the name of Chester county, were wholly extinguished, and the right vested in Wm. Penn, from whom it was principally purchased by his friends and followers. This tract the Indians gradually abandoned as the whites occupied it.—Considerable numbers however remained in our woods, until the breaking out of the French and English war in 1755, about which time they gene ally removed beyond the limits of the county.—Though after the death of the first proprietor the Indians never found in any that filled his station, that zealous and steadfast friend which *he* always proved, yet the full protection of our laws was always enjoyed by the natives, and punishment visited upon those of the whites, who presumed to injure them. As an instance of this may be mentioned the circumstance, that two Indians about the year 1720, having been shot while hunting in the woods a few miles south of the place where Reading now stands, by two ambuscaded whites, the murderers were promptly apprehended, taken to old Chester, and there tried, condemned and executed. This was the second execution by hanging that occurred in Chester county. Yours, &c.

OBITUARY.

Died, on Saturday, the 14th inst. after a short illness, at his residence in Hestonville, Philadelphia County, **EDWARD HESTON**, Esq. aged seventy-nine years, during about 60 of which time he occupied the above Patrimonial Estate. He married soon after he became of age, and had six children; his wife died, and after a reasonable lapse of time, he married a second wife, by whom he had eight children, making, together, 14, who, with one exception, all lived to be men and women; eleven of them are now living: from eight of this number, have descended 40 grand children, (36 of whom are still living,) and 16 great grand children, making in all 70 descendants, 63 of which number are still alive.

What renders this biographical sketch the more interesting, is, he was one of the remaining few of the worthies of our Revolution; he volunteered his services at the commencement of the war; he received first a Captain's Commission; and about the close of the war that of Lieutenant Colonel; he continued actively engaged through all the perils of that trying conflict. He it was to whom General Potter, with, perhaps, his whole brigade, (then lying near the gulph,) owed their liberty, if not their lives. When Cornwallis left his quarters in Philadelphia, intending to take General Potter by surprise, he marched at the head of five thousand men, crossing the river Schuylkill during the latter part of the night. Colonel Heston being on the alert, had lodged that night a short distance from home; about day break the enemy was discovered approaching near his farm, through which they had to pass by a man who he had stationed there for that purpose—they advanced and took the Colonel's horse with them. He immediately conveyed him the intelligence. The Colonel then fled on foot to one of his neighbours, borrowed a horse, and rode by a circuitous route with all possible speed, until he got a head of them. He soon arrived in Potter's camp, and found them just going to breakfast. At the request of General Potter, who was then in his marquee, he ran through and aroused the whole camp to arms, and then went to meet General Washington, who, with his army, he met crossing Schuylkill at a bridge which had just been completed for the purpose. In consequence of the intelligence he brought, the Americans moved their quarters, and the British had the mortification to miss their anticipated conquest.

The next spring, the day previous to the battle of Germantown, he was one among others who, in consummation of a plan laid down by Washington, to cut off the enemy's retreat from Philadelphia, went to the middle ferry and assisted in cutting away the rope which then extended across the river, notwithstanding there was a continual fire kept up by the enemy on the opposite bank.

It was his misfortune at one time while reconoitering the enemies movements, to be taken prisoner by a troop of British horse, one of whom made a desperate blow with his sword, designing to take off his head; but striking higher than he intended, struck the back part of his head, which occasioned the sword to glance, the mark of which deadly weapon went with him to his grave. He surrendered, and was afterwards sent to Long Island, where he was detained for seven months as a prisoner of war.

After the peace took place he was elected to the State Legislature, then sitting in Philadelphia; he served in that capacity for some time—he then returned to his farm, on which he remained a few years, after which he received the appointment of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia. He attended to the duties of that office for the term of four years, at the end of which his fellow Citizens elected him to the office of Senator; in the fulfilment of the duties of which office he spent eight successive winters.

Whether in the field, on the bench, or in the cabinet, during the whole of his public services, no man was, perhaps, ever more devotedly attached to the cause of his country, and the good of mankind.

For the last 12 or 15 years of his life, we find him actively engaged in the respectable pursuits of the practical farmer, enjoying, to their full extent, the three fold blessings of health, peace, and competency; nor did he for a moment forget duly to appreciate the value of the blessed boon, which in early life had cost so much blood and treasure to establish; he used every effort of which his nature was capable, to transmit it inviolate to posterity; he was often heard to say that he should be happy to know every human being as comfortably situated as himself. Feeling and humane to all parts of animated nature; benevolent and liberal to the poor and afflicted; whenever merit made intercession, his spirit, not only of Patriotism, but that of Philanthropy, was coeval with his existence.

By this dispensation of providence, his widow is deprived of a loving and faithful partner, whose kindness has been manifested to her during a union of forty years; his children are deprived of one of the best of fathers, his neighbourhood of a kind and peaceable neighbour, and his country of a valuable citizen. The poor African also has lost a friend and benefactor. He considered the circumstance of having, (while in the legislature) taking a very active part in abolishing Slavery from his native state, as one of the most meritorious acts of his life. His ardent desire has invariably been for the final Emancipation of all who are inhumanly kept in bondage, not only in his own beloved country, but throughout the world; adhering particularly to the opinion, that all men have an equal right to freedom. He was feelingly alive to the late sufferings of afflicted Greece, and was anxious to hail the day when her cruel oppressors should be deprived both of the will and the power any longer to continue their oppression.

FRANCE.

The Etoille, a Ministeral paper, contains a short paragraph, which was considered important from a belief that it was authorized by the government. In alluding to the comments upon the President's Message, and the attitude assumed by the United States, the Etoille pretends to sneer, and says in substance—"France disclaims all intentions against the rights of South America, and if the U. States fit out her fleets and prepare for war, she will find no enemy to contend with."

From the Liverpool Mercury, January 4.

Lord Byron, say letters from Cephalonia, of the 18th of November, was in that island, not having fixed on the part of Greece to which he should transfer himself. He had engaged a handsome residence, in a retired spot, about two miles from Argostoli. His lordship is said to have been imposed on in the charge for the voyage, by the captain of the ship which conveyed him from Leghorn, but was heard pleasantly to observe that he had idemnified himself by writing two additional cantos of Don Juan, and obtained his revenge on the captain by making him their hero.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

No—'Twas not kind—I *know* 'twas not,
To harbour thoughts so strange and drear;
To think we ere might be forgot,
By one who gave such tokens dear
Of friendship that would perish never,
Of *feeling* that would last forever.

But oh! forgive th' injurious thought,
'Twas transient, and hath pass'd away;
My heart was with such *sadness* fraught—
There *grief* so long had held her sway,
That every scene my fancy drew,
Was shaded by her sombre hue.

Oh! I have prov'd—I know thou art
Affectionate, sincere and *kind*,
And in thy warm, and faithful heart,
Truth, love, and feeling are enshrin'd;
And well I know, through *good or ill*,
Thou'lt prove our *friend* and *brother* still.

Tho' bright the wreath, in earlier hours,
With which fair friendship bound us,
Yet sorrow's tears refresh'd the flowers,
And drew it closer round us;
And oh! may time's rude freezing breath,
Have power to blight it never;
And still, beyond the power of death,
Oh! it shall bloom forever.

MARY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I have seen, in the public papers, the notice of an invention to overcome the difficulty of ascending the rapids in the river Delaware by the application of the falling water as a propelling power to the ascending boat. There can be no doubt but that the idea, paradoxical as it may appear, is in accordance with true mechanical principles, and if the wheels can be properly managed, extended as they must be to take up a heavy boat, it may be a valuable aid in the ascent; for, in proportion to the rapidity of the current downwards, so will be the ascent of the boat upwards. The subject has been accidentally brought before my view, and I do not recollect whether the papers stated who the supposed inventor was, but if original with him, it is not a new invention—a patent was obtained, more than 20 years ago, by David Greaves, then of New Bedford, and now, or late, of Providence, Rhode Island, for the application of the principle. The writer of this article saw a model of a boat, several feet long, on the river Accushnett, to which it was applied with success. The inventor's ideas went so far as to suppose, that it might be applied to ascend long and rapid rivers, when the ground was suitable for the use of a revolving wheel, or grapple, which, by holding fast to the bottom, would answer the purpose now proposed, of a permanent anchor a-head, to overcome short rapids. The mind of the original inventor, always bent upon the developement of mechanichal principles, sunk beneath the weight, with perhaps the addition of pecuniary embarrassments, and every bright idea connected with the boat came to an end. W.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Messrs. Editors—Considering every person who contributes towards our language, renders an important service towards society, and that it is a duty we individually owe to society, to encourage any work calculated to produce such an effect, I beg leave to recommend to every one desirous of acquiring a uniform and an elegant pronunciation, a little book, entitled White's Selections, printed by William Brown, and for sale at No. 15 South Second street. It is a work which I prefer to Walker's Pocket Dictionary; because, with it we may acquire a chaste pronunciation with far less labour than by a larger one—as it contains those words only which are generally mispronounced. There are also some deviations from Walker, which are certainly necessary. These hints I give you as the opinion of a private individual. I shall leave them to you to dispose of as you may think proper, convinced that the work, when known, will receive encouragement proportioned to its merit.

European Intelligence.

From late English and French papers, received by arrivals at this port, New-York, and Baltimore.

A committee had been appointed in London for the purpose of taking measures to erect a monument to the memory of Lord Erskine.

The supply of butchers meat at the last Christmas cattle market in Smithfield, is estimated at five millions two hundred and twenty nine thousand two hundred and eighty pounds.

Accounts are given in the late Irish papers of two murders; one a respectable farmer named Callagan near Limerick, who was returning from the fair of Tipperary, and who was butchered within a mile of town. This crime is stated to have been attended by many of those traits of ingenious, persevering, and discriminating cruelty, which are so often observed among the lower Irish.

The Rev. Mr. Colton, author of "Lacon," &c. and late a distinguished wine merchant of London, in which city he also owned a vast amount of property, disappeared from England last May, and was declared a bankrupt. The utmost uneasiness arose on account of his strange disappearance, but it has been recently ascertained that he was in N. York, and left there lately for Charleston. He has been outlawed for not appearing under his commission of bankruptcy.

Gore's Advertiser of the 8th ult. notices the following short passages from the U. States during the week:—The line ship New York, Maxwell, from New York, in little more than 15 days; the Mary Catharine, from Charleston, in 19 days from port to port, and the Marmion, 19 from the Bar, and 20 from the city.

The same paper mentions a remarkable circumstance respecting the ship Alexander, Baldwin, of Philadelphia. On going into graving dock a large kedge anchor, weighing between five and six cwt. was found suspended from the bottom part of the ship. It appears that she grounded in the Delaware on her last voyage to Philadelphia, when the anchor stuck through her timbers and so remained during her passage across the Atlantic. Had it given way the consequences might have been fatal.

Mr. Canning was still confined to his house.—On the 17th of December, Mr. Rush was with him a considerable time. On the 19th, the consuls of South America transacted business at the Foreign Office, and received their final instructions. They sailed from Portsmouth for South America a few days afterwards.

Mrs. Fry has visited some of the prisons, and tried the labor of the tread mill; that lady declares it must be injurious to females, and disgraceful to place them on it.

The son of the Marquis de Casa Irujo, has been mortally wounded in a duel with a French officer at Madrid. He was 22 years of age, and on the point of matrimonial alliance; it is said the origin of the dispute was more political than amorous.

The prelates and all the ecclesiastics who are at Madrid, have presented a petition to the king for the establishment of the inquisition. The king answered, that he was not authorised to do it by the powers of the Pope.

The Duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him.

It is stated that the people of Grenada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionalists.

A telegraphic despatch from Lyons, dated the 30th of December, announces that the Pope was, on the 24th, at the last extremity, having received the final offices of religion.

A Madrid paper of the 20th of December, says that the government being obliged to give its whole attention to the affairs of the Peninsula, seems to relax in its preparations against the independants of the colonies.

A rumor is abroad that a lively altercation lately took place at the palace, at Madrid, between the two Infants, Don Carlos and Don Francisco, in the presence of the king their brother: it is added that, in consequence of this quarrel, the infant Don Francisco has been banished to Naples.

The first column of the second corps of the French army began to re-enter France in the last week of December.

A meeting of Tobacco Importers was held at Liverpool on the 13th day of December, at which a resolution was passed, declaring that the practice pursued for some time, but particularly during the year 1823, of *screwing* Tobacco, in the stowage of cargoes on board the vessels from the United States, had become so serious an evil, (the injury done thereby frequently amounting to one third or one fourth of its value, and also subjecting it in many instances to seizure and condemnation,) that the Importers were determined in future, on every hogshead so screwed, to claim from the ship to the utmost extent, for the loss or injury sustained.

From the London papers, we learn, that an important change has been made in the French Chambers. One fifth of the deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for *seven years*, for the whole number of deputies.

The King of Sardinia was very ill at the last accounts; his death was hourly expected.

Belzoni, the traveller, embarked at Cape Coast on the 23d of October, for the river Benin. He is going to explore the Niger.

Mina had arrived in London. The papers state that this heroic man has, by his conduct since his arrival in England, added new laurels to his brow. His answer to the offer of a public manifestation of esteem on his entry into London, is worthy of the better days of Roman patriotism and devotion. He emphatically says, "These testimonies of kindness tear my soul. I am received as a conqueror; I am dragged to spectacles; festivals are offered to me, while I only desire, as it is my duty, to deplore in mourning and solitude the misfortunes and slavery of my country." To an invitation to a public dinner he replied,—"I am in ill health, an unfit guest for the rich repast: I am unhappy: I have left behind me an oppressed country; a wife and parents, a brother and friends, are still there. These are no subjects for mirth and feasting." The Spanish Committee have addressed a letter to Mina, with a tender of five hundred pounds for his own immediate use. The general, since his arrival in England, has addressed a letter to Mr. Canning, characterized by great elevation of sentiment, in which he alludes, in a most affecting manner, to the fate of his unfortunate country. The Right Honorable Secretary it is said, was so pleased with this epistle, that he has shown it in most of the diplomatic circles, and especially to Count Lieven.

On the 14th of November, a terrible hurricane was experienced at Messina, accompanied with thunder, lightning and earthquake. Upwards of 100 persons were the victims of this event—Some of the inhabitants even had difficulty to extricate themselves from danger by breaking through the roof, or through the floors of the higher apartments. Such is the quantity of sand and other materials which the waters have brought into some of the principal streets, that they resemble country roads, since they are covered to the height of five feet or more.

The Morning Herald states, that the Turks had been obliged to raise the siege of Missolunghi—an event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Arcanania and Albania to decide in favour of the Greeks, to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they have been obliged to adulterate the currency. An extraordinary Divan had been held, and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under governors of their own, like Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is again stated that Corinth is in the power of the Greeks.

The London Courier of the 6th is nearly filled with the trial of the murderers of Mr. Weare, which commenced that day at Hertford, and was forwarded every hour by express to the editors of the London evening papers.

It is stated in a letter from Bayonne of the 27th of December, that a courier arrived at Madrid from Lisbon, bringing news that a very serious and extensive conspiracy had been discovered just as it was on the point of breaking out: that three Ministers had been dismissed, that the king had ordered the Queen and several persons of distinction to be arrested, and that they were to be brought to trial.

Iturbide, arrived in England on the 2d of January. His visit to England was intended to be very short. A Cork paper mentions the loss of the sloop of war Arab, on the North West coast of Ireland, and that all on board perished; it was supposed she was in chase of a smuggler.

The French troops experience difficulty in obtaining rations. The Minister of Finance has issued a circular on the subject, addressed particularly to the Municipality of Zamora. All the Municipalities are commanded to furnish rations to French troops, in preference even to the Spanish. "It is frightful," observes his Excellency," that troops which left their homes to deliver his Majesty and his people, should not receive exactly what they demand legitimately."

Measures had been adopted at Madrid, to put the French troops into barracks; 10,000 beds had been ordered for them.

The Caledonian Mercury states, that within the last ten years, the progress of the cotton manufacture in that county has been so rapid, that the annual consumption of cotton has increased, from 250,000, to 1,000,000 of bags! At the present moment, says the Mercury, the seats of cotton manufacture are in a state of the greatest activity, and the manufacturers and other capitalists concerned in this important branch of the national industry are progressively advancing in prosperity.

The following atrocious and barbarous act on the part of the Spanish General Morales is detailed in the Caracas paper by "an Englishman," who vouches for its authenticity:—

An English youth of 15 years of age, having served a short time in our navy, under the immediate command of Commandant Daniels, off Puerto Cavello, in a fit of resentment at some supposed ill-usage, escaped from his vessel and concealed himself on shore. Whilst in this situation he engaged with the captain of a schooner for a passage to Curacoa, but found when too late, that he had been deceived, and that instead of proceeding to that island, the captain sailed to Maracaibo, and delivered him up to General Morales. After sustaining the usual hardships which ever attended a Colombian prisoner in the hands of Morales, he sought to escape from them by flight, and with this view he concerted with two creole youths of his own age, to seize a boat, and escape to Curacoa on a certain night. In the act of executing this bold but rash project, the lads were discovered, seized, and taken before General Morales. The companions of the English lad denied the whole affair, and were liberated; but he was not so fortunate. Morales accosted him by calling him a little English brute, with other opprobrious epithets. I am told that the lad displayed astonishing spirit and fortitude on this occasion, which so irritated the monster, that he ordered him to be taken immediately on board ship, and hung up at the yard arm. This savage mandate produced a remark from the poor boy, "that it was incredible that general Morales could think of putting to death such a lad as him." To which this Herod deigned no other reply, than to repeat his directions for taking the little English brute on board ship, and hanging him—The order of the savage was too faithfully executed. He was forced to run the gauntlet of the ship's crew, pierced with wounds, and was then hung up to the yard arm, where his body was seen 48 hours after the execution, by those who have given me this statement.

AMERICANISMS.

Extract from Mr. Ingersoll's Discourse.

The United States, under the present government, has never taken life for treason.

Universal suffrage is supported by universal education.

The American mill machinery, applied to the great staples of subsistence, is very superior to any thing of the kind in Europe.

Labor saving machinery has been so improved here as to make low priced cottons cheap enough to undersell the English in England.

The recent surveys of the American coast, by direction of the government, are among the most extensive, accurate, and important surveys in the world.

Legislation is not only much more used, but orderly, systematic, and eloquent in the United States, than any where in Europe.

The Capitol at Washington is larger, more elegant and more convenient than any building in Europe, applied to legislation.

The paintings of national history in the Capitol, are the only pictures of that kind obtained by legislative enactment.

The ages of the ex-presidents exceed the ordinary period of life in Europe.

The ex presidents have contributed more than any statesman of Europe, in their time, to literature and science.

Fourteen of the States have histories written by their own citizens respectively.

It is made a question, whether the common law of England is the common law of the nine new states, as it is of the thirteen old states.

In Louisiana the legislature are about to enact a code of written law.

There is much less provincialism, or peculiarity of dialect, in the United States, than in any nation in Europe.

The jurisdiction of the American courts is far more extensive than the English, especially in the power to annul laws by declaring them unconstitutional.

There is much less division of labor in the U States than in Europe.

Mechanics do their work much quicker; houses, ships, and almost every thing else, being done in less time.

The first American Archbishop was in the service of the Revolutionary Government.

The senior American Bishop at present, was chaplain to Congress when it sat at Little York, during the Revolution.

The Jesuits, Sulpitians, and Augustine Monks have establishments in the United States, authorized by acts of Legislation.

There are tribes of Indians in the United States attached to the Christian religion.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

AN ITALIAN VILLAGE.

Mr. Poulson,—I select your paper to mention a spectacle that is presented for public view which must afford gratification to people of taste and discernment. The public spirit that has recently been displayed in affording assistance to the unfortunate Greeks, fully proves that the classic ground of antiquity is calculated to excite our feelings; but whilst we look with interest upon Attica and Peloponessus, our attention will be turned occasionally to Italy, so fruitful in topicks, calculated to warm our feelings and to enlighten our minds. To visit Italy is the earnest desire of every traveller who crosses the ocean; but to those who are deprived of this gratification, Italian scenery and customs are equally interesting.—Confined within the streets of Philadelphia, we delight to follow the Journalist across the Alps, and contemplate with him not only the venerable ruins of the mistress of the world, but the manners and customs of old, populous, and celebrated countries. The improvement is as great as the gratification, for we see the good as well as the bad actions that exist there, and can imitate the former, whilst we avoid the latter.

Mr Persico, an Italian Artist of distinction, has prepared for exhibition, a representation of an Italian Village, which is now to be seen in Chesnut street, above Fifth. The houses are built in the Italian mode, and present to the view an accurate description of the manner of living in that country. The costumes of the inhabitants are such as are usually worn, and the various avocations of the people are displayed. The images both of man and brute were executed by the first Artists of Italy, and are admirable specimens of sculpture. Many of them were made by Canova, when young and unknown to fame, but were afterwards sought after to adorn the halls of the rich patrons of the arts.

The bustle and confusion of the village when the inhabitants appear to be crowding to a fair is finely contrasted with the neighbouring hills and vallies, where Italian cattle, of various kinds, are seen grazing. The arrangement of this scene does the artist infinite credit. It presents to the view a representation of Italy, more accurate than can be derived from books, and whilst we are gazing upon it, we almost fancy ourselves roaming over the hills and vallies of that enchanting country. Those who saw Mr Persico's painting of Hebe, when it was exhibited at the Athenæum and Academy of Fine Arts, and admired the soft and tender expression of the eye, the exquisite symmetry of the features, and the thousand charms that were developed by his pencil, will not accuse me of exaggeration, when I speak with applause of another specimen of his skill and taste. X.

CURIOUS CASE IN FLORIDA.

A case of an unlawful detainer having been brought for trial in the month of December last, by the Corporation of the city of St. Augustine, before a Court of Justice, formed of Mr. Gould and Mr. Gibson, the latter (E. P. Gibson) demanded of the United States' Marshal for that district, (Waters Smith,) the use of the public building belonging to the United States, in St. Augustine, called the Government House, in which to hold a Court for the trial of this case. A large room in the building was immediately opened by the Marshal, which was considered every way convenient for the Justice's Court. Justice Gibson, however, refusing to occupy this room, demanded of the Marshal, through the medium of the Sheriff, the use of another room, in which the Superior Court was accustomed to hold its sittings. To this demand the Marshal declined giving his consent, and withheld the key of the room. Justice Gibson then ordered the Sheriff to make forcible entry; but on his refusing to obey, the Justice himself took a pick-axe, broke open the door, took immediate possession, and constituted his Court for the trial of the above case. At this time the Marshal entered the room, protested against the occupation, and ordered the Justice and all other persons to leave that apartment. Justice Gibson, instead of obeying, committed the Marshal to the county jail for twenty-four hours, for a contempt of his Court. The Marshal immediately petitioned for a writ of Habeas Corpus, and had, in consequence, his case brought for trial before the Hon. Joseph L. Smith, Judge of the Superior Court for East Florida, who, on a full consideration of the matter, decided that the Marshal had acted in conformity with his official duty, and, therefore, directed that he should be set at liberty from the custody of the Sheriff attending on the Justice's Court.

It further appears, that subsequent to this decision, the Grand Jury of St. John's county, for the January Term, among their presentments, included that of the above Justice Gibson, for breaking open the door of the Court House, and also for abusive language to Mr. Smith, the Marshal of the District, while in custody of the Sheriff, under a warrant of commitment from the said Gibson.

The Norfolk Beacon of the 3d inst. gives an account of a most shocking Murder committed in Gates County, N. C. The circumstances are briefly these:

On the 23d of January, as Mr. Elisha Cross was returning home from a sale which had that day taken place in the neighborhood, he was shot within a quarter of a mile of his dwelling. Mr. C. travelled in company with several of his neighbors until he came within about a half a mile of his own house; upon parting with them, (all being on foot) he requested a division of the torch light, to enable him to find his way home, as it was then about an hour in the night, and very dark. He proceeded on, without interruption, until the fatal gun was discharged at him, the report of which, followed immediately by his cries for assistance, greatly alarmed his family, who upon repairing to the spot, found him struggling with his throat cut, and a cut from each corner of his mouth to that in his throat, besides several other severe wounds—he expired instantly. The deceased was an honest and respectable man and a good citizen.—He has left a wife and seven children to deplore his loss.

The perpetrators of this horrid act have not yet been discovered, but it is believed that they were some of the negroes belonging to a gentleman in the county, who have been outlawed for several months past, and have committed many depredations within the last two years, by breaking open smoke-houses, &c. &c.—Some time during the last summer they were apprehended and committed to jail, but soon broke out and armed themselves, which caused them to be outlawed; since which the inhabitants of the county have made several attempts to take them, and no one was more active than Mr. Cross in endeavouring to bring these wretches to justice, which had so excited their resentment that they had threatened to take his life so soon as an opportunity should offer.

The commissioners of the Canal Fund of the state of New York, have lately made their annual report to the legislature. It appears, that the revenue of the last year, from this source, has exceeded the estimate of 113,000 Dollars, made at the commencement of that year. The following extract from the report is a summary worth perusal:

The revenue for the year 1824, was estimated at the close of the last year, as follows:

Canal tolls,	$125,000
Auction duty	170,000
Salt duty,	100,000
Steam-boat tax,	5,000
	$400,000

The commissioners add, that from information which can be relied upon they have reason to believe, that the revenue for tolls for the current year will probably amount to $200,000.

The actual revenue of the last year, has exceeded the estimate then made, $113,002.

The revenue is the only source whence money can be derived for the remainder of the year; and the amount expected from that source, will only pay the interest on the canal debt, and leave, for the canal commissioners, about 75,000 dollars, to be applied towards the repairs and completion of the canals.

The packet ship Manhattan, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York yesterday. On the 7th of January, lat. 48, long. 24, at 10 o'clock at night, and very dark, was run afoul of by a ship or brig, and carried away her foremast and bowsprit. The unknown vessel immediately disappeared, and it is feared she went down with all on board. Lanterns were hung out, but every exertion to find her was in vain. The fore and main rigging, channels, &c. of the Manhattan, were carried away, some of the bolts out of her side, bulwarks stove in, the fore-yard broken, and other damage done. The M. was running WSW. at the rate of 1½ knots; the other vessel must have been steering E. by N. It was blowing a gale at the time.

Letters received from Batavia to the middle of Sept. state, that a rumour was current there of another fire having occurred in Canton early in August, but not so destructive as the last, the factories having escaped. This intelligence had caused an advance in London, of one-half-penny per pound in Twankey tea. The same letters say that fresh difficulties in the trade had arisen, the Viceroy at Canton having expected that the individual who killed the Chinese in the affray with the Topaze frigate, would have arrived in the first ship of the season.

A man named Forbes was recently apprehended in the western part of New-York, on a charge of uttering counterfeit notes. He was admitted to bail, on condition that he would disclose the names of his confederates. Upon the information obtained from him, search was made in the house of a Mrs. Butler, at Farmington, Ontario county, where dies for counterfeiting dollars and half dollars, and chemical preparations for altering bills were found. He also mentioned the names of fifteen of his companions, all of whom it was expected would be convicted. Forbes says the counterfeit bills were bought at *Stub City*, in Lower Canada, a place well known as the head quarters for banking operations.

Married in Rygate, Vt. Col. Jacob Blanchard, and Miss Thomas Jefferson Cameron, daughter of Judge Cameron, and grand daughter of Gen. Stark. (The eccentricities of some of the sons in law of the veteran Stark were scarcely less remarkable than his own. The whole family were admirers of Jefferson. Previous to the birth of the lady, whose marriage is above announced, the father predicted that the infant would be a son, and insisted at all events, whether male or female, it should be named Thomas Jefferson.)

The New York editors speak of the passage of the packet ship New York, from that port to Liverpool in the space of fifteen days and sixteen hours, as the shortest ever made across the Atlantic. This is an error, says the Baltimore American—the ship Philip of Baltimore, on one of her voyages from this port for Europe, landed her passengers at Dover, in the British Channel, in precisely fifteen days, after sailing from the *harbour* of Baltimore.

At the last Circuit Court, for Cayuga County, N. Y. the case of Parnel Moody, vs. Elijah Baker, excited a peculiar interest. The Cayuga Republican says, it concerned the character of a young lady, which had been slandered under peculiar circumstances. Special damages were in the loss of marriage between the plaintiff and the son of the defendant. After a long investigation, during which the defendant made no attempts to prove the truth of the words laid, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for one thousand, five hundred and fifty dollars, and costs—a fair warning to slanderers.

Intelligence from Demerara to the 16th of January, has been received at Norfolk. Martial law continued in force, and the infliction of punishment upon the criminals in the conspiracy, had not terminated. Numbers were daily brought from the prison and flogged, pursuant to their sentences; some received one thousand lashes, and occasionally an execution diversified the scene. The Demerara Gazette, thinks it no longer necessary for the continuance of martial law, "which is peculiarly harassing to the citizen soldier."

IMPROVEMENT IN PRINTING.

The London Courier announces that the press work of that paper is now executed by a machine of such extraordinary power, that it is capable of throwing off considerable above two thousand papers per hour. It, indeed, on one occasion, produced at the rate of 2,880 impressions within the hour! No steam apparatus is employed, but two men alternately turn a fly-wheel, which acts as the impelling power. Similar machines are employed by other London journals, and now supercede the necessity of setting up part of each impression in duplicate and triplicate for speed.

A short time since a man calling himself James Graham, married a young lady at Ashtabula, Ohio, and had left that place with his new wife, under a pretence of visiting his farm, in the neighborhood of Fort Erie, Upper Canada. On his arrival at Fredonia, he left the lady, after having possessed himself of her money, and some other property, and has not since been heard of. It has been ascertained that he has a wife and four children, and that he had been imprisoned in Connecticut for burglary.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst. as two children, aged about 8 years, one the son of Mr. Cornelius E. Poce, the other a son of Mr. John Marsh, residing with his grand-mother, Mrs. Gionet Marsh, at Rahway, N. J. were returning from an errand, one of them ventured upon the ice on the mill-pond, which was too weak to support him, and he fell in; the other venturing to his assistance shared the same fate, and both were drowned.

Unwelcome Visiters.—On the 29th of January, three large Bears made their appearance in the village of Chamblay, near Lake Champlain. The first was seen between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, in the garden of Samuel Hall, Esq.; another was observed endeavoring to get over a garden fence, and a third paraded through the main street. The villagers, not expecting such a visit, were not prepared to give them the reception they deserved, and they all deliberately walked to the woods, before the business of loading and priming could be attended to.

Criminal carelessness.—A melancholy event occurred at Jersey city, on Wednesday week, by the administering of laudanum for paragoric. Two children of Mr. Isaac Edge, jr. being sick, Mrs. E. sent to a store for a bottle of paragoric, and by mistake of the clerk the bottle was filled with laudanum, which was given to the children. The eldest, an interesting girl aged 20 months, died in 18 hours after the laudanum had been given.—The other, a boy only three months old, is dangerously ill, and little hopes of his discovery.

On the 28th of January, a daughter of Mr. William Lyon, of Port Patrick, Maryland, was thrown from a horse and instantly killed. The young lady was on her way to a place of worship, when the horse took fright, and she was displaced from her seat; her foot being entangled in the stirrup, she was dragged a considerable distance under the feet of the horse.

On Wednesday week, the village of Wilksbarre, Pa. was visited with a violent hurricane, which lasted about five minutes. The elegant bridge over the Susquehannah, was swept from its foundation; the Episcopal Church received much injury, and many buildings were blown down. The cost of the bridge was $56,000—stock to the amount of eighteen thousand was held by the state.

AFRICA—AMERICAN COLONY.

By the packet schooner Fidelity, from Cape Mesurado, arrived at Baltimore, information is received that the Colonists generally were in good health and spirits. The agricultural advances not being equal to the wants of the colony, and others, occasional shipments hence of small assorted cargoes and provisions might be profitable. Trade up the country was, in January, when the Fidelity sailed, obstructed by war between the *Soose* and the *Toulahs* but a more auspicious state of affairs was anticipated.

HAYTI.—The twenty first anniversary of Haytian Independence was celebrated at Port au Prince, on the 1st January, when President Boyer delivered an address to the civil and military authorities, and the people. He expressed his ancient attachment to the cause of liberty, and his detestation of the enemies of his country, and after having expatiated upon the conquests of the nation, and the resolution of his fellow soldiers, rather to perish than to submit to the ignominious yoke of any tyrant who should attack them, he concluded by saying: "Let us swear in the face of Heaven and the whole Universe, to renounce not only the domination of France, but that of any other power, and die rather than cease to be Free and Independent."

From the Annual Statements of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, which have been recently transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress, it appears, that "the Imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1823, have amounted $77,579,267, of which amount $71,511,541, were imported in American vessels, and $6,066,726, in foreign vessels; that the exports have, during the same period, amounted to $74,699,030, of which 47,155,408 were domestic, and $27,543,622, were foreign articles; that of the domestic articles, $39,074,562, were exported in American vessels, and 8,080,846 dollars, in foreign vessels; and of the foreign articles, 25,241,024 dollars, were exported in American vessels and 1,302,618 dollars in foreign vessels; that 775,271 tons of American shipping entered, and 810,761 cleared from the ports of the United States; and that 119,468 tons of foreign shipping entered, and 119,740 cleared from the ports of the United States, during the same period.

The Greek Ball, at Baltimore, took place on the 5th instant, and was numerously and brilliantly attended. A brilliantly transparent Greek Cross, and a bust of Bozzaris, the Greek Hero, who lately fell in storming a Turkish camp, were displayed on the occasion and there was also chalked, in the centre of the floor, the ancient lyre of Greece, with the date of March 5th, 1821, being the day of the Declaration of Grecian Independence. Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, the venerable survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was present on the occasion, and also a Greek boy, who was carried captive to Smyrna, after the massacre of Scio, in which his whole family perished, and there saved by a foreign consul, and put on board a Baltimore vessel. Previous to the ceremony of crowning the bust of Bozzaris by Mr. Carroll, a spirited and short occasional address was delivered by Gen. Harper.—After the ceremony was concluded, an ode, composed for the occasion by himself, was recited by Mr. Frick. There were other transparencies, mottos, &c. which we have not room to notice. The dancing commenced at eight, and continued until one o'clock.

FROM CALCUTTA PAPERS.

The cholera morbus was raging with violence in some parts of India.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

We have received letters from the Upper Provinces, mentioning that the heavy rains in the regions above having flooded the rivers, that several hundred villages have been inundated by a deluge, which swept away many of our fellow creatures, and destroyed houses and property to a great extent. The price of grain had risen in consequence, and it is even asserted that parents were disposing of their offspring to preserve themselves and children from starvation! The corn-dealers taking advantage of the distress, had advanced their prices and commenced a system of forestalling.

Letters from Nuddea and Patna give the most lamentable accounts of the effects of the late inundations. Nuddea is completely overwhelmed, and at Patna the native population is reduced to a great state of misery by the destruction of their huts, and have consequently been obliged to take to boats. The Jellinghy has risen to an unparalleled height; the Kishnager, and the surrounding districts, are one entire sheet of water, and the inhabitants are in the same state as those at Patna.

Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Editor of the Delaware Gazette, dated

HAVANA, Jan. 27th 1824.

There are many American vessels in port at this moment; yet business appears much duller than usual for this season of the year.

The Entrepot is literally full of goods, but few shipments are making. Some two or three cargoes have lately been sent to Alvarado and Tampico, in American vessels—Spanish vessels not daring to go that way. We have the U. S. schooners Jackall and Beagle, Oellers and Cross, in port. They may probably sail to morrow for a cruize and Mantanzas. Commodore Porter is daily looked for, with an acquisition to his former squadron. It will be not a little interesting to see the Independence in this labour. We are healthy and perfectly tranquil. The climate is delightfully pleasant at this season.

Weekly Compendium.

A young physician in the neighbourhood of Montreal, was recently detected in robbing the grave. When discovered, he had in his possession eight bodies which had recently been interred. The inhabitants permitted him to depart, after he had replaced the bodies in their tranquil mansion.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Bill has passed the Senate of Maryland.

Extreme Cold.—On the 5th of February, the thermometer, Farenheits' scale, was 40 and a half degrees below zero, at the telegraph, on Cape Diamond, Quebec. This telegraphic station is near 400 feet above the level of the St. Lawrence.

Robbery.—A few days since, a pedlar, named Finn, was robbed of $1800, at a 'gambling shop,' in Rochester, N. Y. Hull, Johnston, and Butterfield, notorious villains, have been committed to Rochester jail, on a charge of committing the robbery.

The "Orphan Asylum," of New-York, has been established *eighteen years.* The number that have been relieved by the charity of this institution, is 5080. The present number of inmates 160—94 boys, 66 girls. As soon as the children arrive to a proper age they are bound apprentices to some suitable employment.

Letters.—It is stated in the New York Gazette, that nearly *eight thousand* ship letters were deposited in the Post office of that city on Saturday last; *four thousand* of which were mailed. The John Wells from Liverpool brought 1600.

Capt. GARLAND has received another *substantial* testimony of the high opinion entertained by his fellow citizens, of his bravery in defending the schooner Tattler, from his mutinous crew some time since. The Salem Commercial Insurance Company have presented him with *a silver pitcher, and six silver tumblers,* as a testimony of their opinion of his conduct in that affair.

A letter from Norfolk of the 15th. inst. says, "The U. S. ship John Adams, has gone into Hampton Roads. The squadron under the command of Com. Porter, is expected to sail in a few days."

The grand total of the Population of Lower Canada is 427,465. The Catholics are in number 364,411. The Clergy and Nuns in Quebec, 217; in Montreal 180.

To guard against the introduction of the small-pox into Savannah, the board of health of that city require all vessels coming from the ports of New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore to come to at Five Fathom, and there remain until they receive authority to proceed to the city.

Very Cheap.—The proprietors of the Charleston and Augusta Stages, politely invite passengers to take seats at either of the above places gratis, for which favour they pledge themselves to run the distance in 29 hours and 59 minutes.

At the February term of Oyer and Terminer, held at Angelica, in New York, Daniel W. Howe, was tried, for the murder of Othello Church.—Howe was found guilty, on strong circumstantial evidence, and sentenced to be executed on the 19th of March.

On the 11th inst. the office of Mr. Caleb Pond, brewer, of Hartford, Ct. was entered during a few minutes absence of Mr. P. and robbed of a trunk containing about $600.

The Auctioneers of the city of Boston have paid the sum of $8319 75 into the State Treasury, being the amount of duties for the year 1823.

The annual taxes imposed by the City Councils of New York, exceed $300,000.

Mr. Pelby made his appearance on the 16th January at the New Orleans Theatre, in the character of Macbeth—he was engaged for six nights.

A Lawyer in a county in the state of Maryland, advertises that he is always to be found at his Office or the Tavern. We presume he is well acquainted with the tastes and habits of his clients, and knows where they are most likely to be found in generous humour.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of Kentucky, have determined on withdrawing all their branches except those of Louisville and Lexington. Measures have been adopted to render this regulation as little inconvenient to debtors as possible, whilst it will save a considerable sum in the expenses of the Bank.

The bill brought before the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, which provided, that the Presidential electors should be chosen by the people, has been rejected by a large majority.

The Legislature of Upper Canada has unanimously passed a vote of protest against the important decision of the Commissioners under the Treaty of Ghent, giving to the United States a considerable portion of the River St. Lawrence, and against the cession of the free navigation of its waters by the people of the United States.

An application has been made by the West India colonists, through a deputation, to the chancellor of the Exchequer of England, praying for a reduction of the duties on sugar and rum. It was expected, that the request of the colonists would be acceded to.

In the neighbourhood of Worcester, Massachusetts, the value of the coal lately discovered there, is daily becoming more appreciated. It is found in great quantities, and is pronounced to be of an excellent quality.

The young ladies of the Lexington (Ken.) Female Academy, have held a meeting and passed sundry resolutions in favor of Grecian emancipation;—and have likewise prepared an address to the young Ladies of the West.

On Wednesday last, in the Senate of this state, a bill passed a second reading, allowing $1000 to the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, (Seixas's) as an indemnification for expenses incurred in educating poor children in that institution.

Captain M'Curdy, who arrived at Baltimore on Friday last, in 30 days from Laguira, states that the markets at that place were dull for flour and other American produce. A few days before leaving Laguira, a British sloop of war arrived with a Consul on board, who was to proceed to Bogota.

Salt water springs have been discovered in Susquehanna county of this state. After the perforation of a solid rock to the depth of four hundred and twenty feet, salt water was found in abundance, and equal in quality to that of any spring in the country. It is presumed that this discovery will prove a source of great convenience and wealth to this part of the state.

The brig James Lawrence, Philadelphia, was attacked going into Neuvitas, by a barge with 10 men, and after an engagement of a few minutes, succeeded in beating them off.

From the Paris Journal du Commerce, December 11.

"We were wrong in announcing the election of General JACKSON to the presidency of the United States. The President will not be chosen until the second of December, 1824, to enter upon his functions on the fourth of March, 1825, at the end of the second presidency of Mr. Monroe."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 21, 1824.

WASHINGTON.

The extent to which a good man may benefit the world, is not confined to the narrow limits of his own life; after his death his example still lives, and the memory of his worthy deeds exist long after his mortal frame has mouldered in the tomb, and with an influence commensurate with their value. When united with private worth and public virtue—when the calm, still walks of retirement, are exalted by the fame of great and noble exploits, how fine and impressive their influence—what a happy mixture of love, pride, and gratitude do the contemplation of such associations not call forth; awakening sentiments of respect for our fellow creatures generally, and rendering man better satisfied with himself. Who, for an instant, can revert to the memory of our political father, and not feel a glow of gratitude and honest pride at seeing the excellence to which human nature is susceptible. In him were blended, with dignity, firmness, and integrity, all that we admire in the statesman, the soldier, and the citizen—without a parallel; at least, without a superior on the pages of history. It cannot but be a source of high gratification to reflect, that our country, now so rapidly advancing onward to greatness, should have had an origin, as it were, from a source so pure, and so worthy of admiration; and may we not, with greater reason, expect that its future condition may be prosperous and happy in proportion to the favourable auspices under which it set out, in its first days, to seek a place among the nations of the earth! It is not improbable—at least, the hope is extremely gratifying; the immense portion which she is destined to fill in the history of future times, renders it more so; for, who can, for a moment, paint in imagination that history, and not utter the heart-felt prayer, that love of country, justice, and integrity, and all the blessings of our free institutions, may never become vile and corrupted, but all descend, unimpaired, the rich inheritance of posterity, to the innumerable multitudes yet unborn, whose wide extension and increase are destined to people the land. May it be his will who guides and directs the fates of empires and of worlds! Next to his blessing, we would place that respect we pay to departed excellence—to those who are every way worthy of being kept in continual remembrance, and held up to view as patterns of moral worth. Among the foremost of these, stands WASHINGTON, emphatically said to have been the "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." When gratitude for the services he freely rendered his country in the hour of adversity—when veneration for his virtues, both public and private—when admiration for the disinterested love he bore his fellow citizens—and when, in short, enthusiasm for his name, shall cease to be felt, from that time may be dated the decline of our Republic, and the loss of all we now hold so dear.

One of the most prominent objections that have been made against the establishment of the Provident Society, arose from a belief, that, though its exertions would be of benefit to its immediate dependants, it would, in the same proportion, take from the means relied on by others for subsistence. This, the public will be gratified to learn, will not be the case, as the Society intend seeking markets at a distance for the disposal of their surplus articles, thereby creating outlets which will enable them to give employment to the poor without injury to others.

A small neatly printed volume of Original Miscellaneous Poems will be published at this office in the course of a few weeks. It will consist of pieces, some of which have appeared in our columns; the remainder, with a few exceptions, have never been published, and make from 60 to 80 pages nonpareil type—embellished with a vignette frontispiece, representing a Ruin as seen at Newport, R. I. engraved by CHILDS, of this city, from an original sketch taken on the spot. It will be delivered to subscribers, stitched in covers, at 25 cents per single volume. Subscriptions will be received by KIMBER & SHARPLESS, 93 Market street, and JOHN MORTIMER, 74 South Second st. and at this office. As but a small edition will be struck off, they will be held at the original price—those who feel disposed to become subscribers will please apply soon, that an estimate may be formed of the probable number required.

We attended on Tuesday evening last, the first Anniversary Oration of the "Forensic and Literary circle," and though gratified with the exhibition as far as it went, we nevertheless must say, even at the risk of falling under the application of the philippic with which the orator set out, that we could not approve its extreme brevity. The crowded audience, and polite attention with which it received the discourse, we should like to have seen a little longer entertained.

The assemblage of beautiful faces must have been extremely gratifying to our young Ciceroneans, and by the rules of gallantry, if nothing else, were entitled to a little further exertion on the part of those who had called them together.

We have seen the engine recently erected at the corner of Vine and Ninth streets, on the principle attributed to Perkins, and which, in England, sometime since excited so much attention, and received the approbation of most of the eminent scientific characters of that kingdom.

We believe Mr. P. has not claimed at any time the original invention which belongs, and it appears justly, to Mr. Hawkins, a blind and now pretty aged man, who has been debarred from before carrying it into operation by the embarrassment of his circumstances. Although the inventor of several valuable improvements, which have given fortunes to others, he by a singular fatality has always been thrown in the rear of the benefit which he, of all others, has been entitled to. The present experiment, however, bids fair to prove more favourable than its predecessors, and it is to be hoped will in some measure repay the debt, which his long life of usefulness and poverty has incurred.

Though considerably disappointed in the idea we had formed, we still think it will eventually supercede every other mode of creating steam power now in use. The little room it is calculated to occupy, united with the great saving both in water and fuel, renders this belief highly probable.

The Steam Boat Delaware was run on shore yesterday, below the point; a measure rendered necessary for the preservation of her passengers, in consequence of damage received from being run into by a wood shallop.

It is stated that Dr. Sargent, of this city, has received a letter from the Rev. Mr. *Summerfield,* dated December 22, 1823, in which he mentions, that before that letter would reach its destination, he expected to be on his passage to the United States.

In the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, Mr. Roberts has made an unfavourable report on the petition from sundry citizens of this city and county, praying "that the sum directed to be paid out of the treasury of Philadelphia county to the "Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," by the fifth section of the act incorporating the same, be made payable by law to the "Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture."

Apples.—Upwards of 50,000 bushels of Apples, says the Newport (R. I.) Mercury, were gathered from the orchards on this Island, the last season.

A correspondent, who "requests an *answer* to his *solution,*" is informed, such a thing would be quite unfashionable. It might have done in the "days o' witches," but those "good old times" have gone by, and his article is, therefore, laid under the "table." It is true, that

"I am *constrained* to plant a grove,
To entertain the girl I love,
And in each row 5 trees must be,
Or I never expect her face to see,"

places our friend in a truly pitiable situation—For our part, however, we cannot, as our correspondent desires, at present,

"lend our generous aid,
To entertain this curious maid."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Montano arrived at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 11th of January.

The Madrid dates are to the 31st of Dec. one day later than those received by the brig Moro, arrived at this port. Great changes have been made in all the embassies; many of the ambassadors having received new destinations. A paragraph of the preceding day gives indications that the ministry were already rapidly approaching their downfall. The post of Casea Irujo, who was removed on the plea of indisposition, is filled *interim* by M. Heredia, and the presence of Don Victor Saez at Madrid presents new chances of the probability of the dismission of the ministers who are solely upheld by foreign diplomacy. A military conscription is talked of, and it is said that the Duke del Infantado, a member of the Commission charged with this subject, has already proposed a project for such conscription.

The health of the Pope was, on the 23th of Dec a little improved; but he was not considered out of danger.

It was rumored that the Emperor of Russia was to visit Rome in April.

The success of the Greeks in the Morea has been so decisive, that it is said the Divan were consulting whether to hazard another campaign, or immediately treat with 'the rebels.' The finances of the Porte were much embarrassed; and commerce had received a deadly blow from the measure adopted by the government of fixing arbitrarily the value of gold and silver coin.

The London dates are two days later than those received by the John Wells. The trial of Hunt and Thurtell closed on the evening of the 7th: they were found guilty, and had been ordered for execution. Thurtell addressed the Court for three hours in his defence, during which he appeared perfectly composed, and concluded by saying, "I am innocent, so help me God." Hunt was too much agitated to say any thing, and his defence was read by an officer of the Court.

The Courier of the 7th states, that a messenger from France, had landed at Dover from an open boat. He is said to have been the bearer of despatches, which were immediately sent off to London. The crew, in answer to numerous questions, stated that "the fleet had sailed;" but it was not known whether they alluded to the fleet intended against South America.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. HENRY KERLIN, of Delaware county, to Miss SUSANNA LOUISA GEBLER, daughter of Mr. Godfrey Gebler, jr. deceased of this city.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hermer, Mr. MARTIN NELSON, to Miss EUNICE ARMSTRONG, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst. SETH ROBERTS, to Miss ISABELLA YARD, both of the District of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. THOMAS C. CURVEN, to Miss ANN MARIA RODERFIELD, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. near Holmesburg, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Sheetz, Mr. RICHARD PENN LARDNER, to Miss ANNA H. TENNET.

On the 19th inst. by Alderman G. Bartram, Mr. JOHN MOSS, of this City, to Mrs. SARAH LEVY, of the Northern Liberties.

DIED,

On Friday, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZA LESHER, daughter of the late Nicholas Jovenal.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. of the typhus fever, Mrs. LUCY LAY, consort of Mr. Amos Lay, aged 46.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th inst. of a pulmonary disease, Mr. JAMES HARE, aged 24.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst. Mrs. AGNES CLOTWORTHY, consort of Mr. John Clotworthy, in the 50th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, the 19th inst. after a short illness, Mr. RICHARD ARMISTEAD.

On Monday evening, Mr. BENJAMIN JOYCE, aged 70, of Coventry, Eng. and 40 years a resident of the U. States.

On the 14th inst. of a consumption, WILLIAM, son of Mr. William Stern, aged 10.

On Saturday morning, the 14th inst. after a short though severe illness, Mr. JOHN R. JOHNSON, aged 28.

On Sunday morning, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. ANN ROONEY, relict of the late Mr. Bernard Rooney.

On Monday morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH DE LA MATER, wife of John de la Mater, aged 64.

On Monday evening, the 16th inst. in the 33d year of his age, Mr. JAMES DUFF, after a lingering illness.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. ANN BARTRAM, aged 83, mother of Alderman George Bartram.

On the 13th inst. Mr. SAMUEL M'DONALD, (student of Medicine) aged 27, of Milledgeville, Georgia.

On the 14th inst. at Solebury, Bucks county, (Pa.) aged 68, SARAH, consort of Simeon Powell, formerly of this city.

On the 16th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. ANNA MARIA, wife of Joseph F. Hamlin, editor of the Freeman's Journal.

On the 16th inst. after a long illness, borne with christian fortitude, CAROLINE, daughter of William Pritchett.

On Monday morning, the 16th inst. Capt. JOHN LLOYD, in the 65th year of his age.

On the 14th inst. at Washington, RICHARD O'BRIEN, Esq. aged 73, late Consul Gen. of U. S. to the Barbary powers.

On the 5th of the 1st month last, at his seat near Cincinnati, (Ohio,) FRANCIS DONALDSON, the elder, late from England. This amiable man has left a lovely and interesting family to mourn his unexpected and sudden exit. He was an affectionate husband, a kind indulgent father, and a truly sympathising friend—he was dignified, with those pleasing and interesting qualities which rendered him beloved and respected by all who knew him. Alas! how fleeting and transitory are all our earthly joys; the grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of the Lord endureth forever; may we that are left a little longer, take heed to that which abideth forever, and be ready also, for in such an hour as we think not of, the Son of Man cometh. It may be truly said in this our day—thy arrows fly thick.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	86	60	146
In New-York,	39	56	95
In Baltimore,	11	24	35

The deaths in this city last week were 146; among which were, 19 by consumption, 33 typhus fever, and 23 small pox.

☞ Divine Service will be held at the Swede's Church, in Southwark, on Sunday morning next, the 22d inst. when a Volunteer Company of Infantry, from the City, will attend.

A Stated Meeting of the Samaritan Beneficial Society of the city and county of Philadelphia, will take place on Monday Evening next, at half past six o'clock.

feb. 21. HENRY HALL, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Lebanon, Pa. Mrs. CATHARINE NATHANS, Consort of Mr. Isaac Nathans, recently of the Northern Liberties, in the thirty-ninth year of her age.

Although the will of Omnipotence must be received with humility and resignation, we cannot do otherwise than deplore the sudden loss of a woman who, by the faithful discharge of her duties, and the amiableness of her character, obtained the respect and won the esteem of society. Nature and custom have restricted the exercise of female virtue within a narrow range; yet the simple excellence of an unobtrusive woman speaks more persuasively than any thing else to the human heart. While scrupulously discharging every trust, Mrs. NATHANS had all that peculiar delicacy of character by which the female sex create and preserve the amenities and decorum of social life. To say that a woman has performed her duty, is no ordinary praise; but it may be most truly said of the deceased. An obedient daughter—a kind and provident parent—a faithful and affectionate wife—a devout and sincere professor of religion; it was her study to show, in some small measure, her gratitude to the Deity, by her benevolence towards his creatures. Her residence in Lebanon, although short, was sufficiently long for her to acquire the warm regard of its inhabitants; and her friends, both there and elsewhere, participate in the cheerless sorrow of a husband and mother, and seven children, whom she has left behind.

"Ne'er to the mansions where the virtuous rest,
Since their foundation, came a worthier guest;
Nor to the bow'rs of bliss was e'er convey'd,
A milder spirit, or more gentle shade."

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11th. Brig Franklin, 51 days from Marseilles, with Brandy, Wine, &c.
14th. —— Arathusa, Brackston, 72 days from Buenos Ayres, with Hides, &c.
—— Borrell, Pastorious, 35 days from Trinidad, with Molasses.
16th. Ship Stranger, Davis, 63 days from Liverpool, with Merchandize.
—— Pennsylvania, Yarnell, 26 days from Fernambuco, with Coffee, Sugar, Hides, &c.
Brig Vineyard, Cheevers, 40 days from Bordeaux, with Brandy, &c.
17th. —— Moro, Dunn, 30 days from Bordeaux, with Brandy, &c.
18th. Packet ship Lancaster, Dixey, 40 days from Liverpool, with Merchandize.
Brig Sea Horse, Fisher, 23 days from Fernambuco, with Sugar, Hides, &c.
—— Rolla, Rae, from Havana, via New York, with Sugar.
—— Favourite, Marmon, 19 days from Matanzas, with Fustic, Indigo and Hides.
Schr. Maria, Price, 14 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with Sugar and Coffee.

CLEARED.

Feb. 19th. Ship Montezuma, Potts, Liverpool.
—— James M. Tatem, Bistoon.
Brig Ann, Mitchell, Havana.
19th. Sloop Lady Adams, Smith, Norfolk.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Package Sale—Dry Goods.

On Saturday Morning, the 28th inst. at half past 9 o'clock, on a liberal credit.

150 packages comprising an elegant assortment of the newest style, and most fashionable Spring Goods, arrived in the packet ship Lancaster, from Liverpool.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

A TEACHER WANTED who is capable of teaching the branches of an English education, which are now generally taught, in boys' schools—apply to P. COAD, at his Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, one door from the N. W. corner of 3d & Union sts. Private lessons given in practical Gauging, at one dollar each; also, private lessons given to Ladies & Gentlemen, in Geography, use of the Globes, construction of Maps, &c. at 50 cts. each.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 2 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—3

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 193 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—1

Wanted to Collect Subscriptions,

FOR a Newspaper, two or three active and competent persons. Enquire at this office. feb 21—1t

THE GAZETTEER,

A WEEKLY Newspaper, devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature, News, &c. Edited by the Rev. ABNER KNEELAND, and published every Wednesday evening, on eight large quarto pages of fine white paper, with a handsome type, at 3 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Vol. 1. No. 1, contains—Compendium of a Sermon; Israel; Obituary Notice; Editorial Address; Weekly Summary of News, &c.; Poetry—Exit of the Year, Winter, &c.

Vol. 1. No. 2. Continuation of Sermon; Remarks on the Atonement; Foreign Intelligence; Weekly Summary; On Time; Poetry, &c.

Vol. 1. No. 3. Conclusion of Sermon; Continuation of Remarks, &c.; Ancient Copy of the Four Evangelists; Weekly Summary; Fisher Boy of Naples; Poetry, &c.

Vol. 1. No. 4. A Preface; Remarks Continued; A Reply; Ancient Copies of the Bible; Foreign Intelligence; Weekly Summary; Poetry, &c.

Vol. 1. No. 5. Christianity in India; Thoughts on a Parable; Elegant Extract; Remarks Continued; Weekly Summary; The Dog of the Forest; Poetry, &c.

Vol. 1. No. 6. Force under the name of Worship; Apostolical Fathers; Honour thy Father and Mother; Obituary; Weekly Summary; Foreign Intelligence, Poetry, &c.

Vol. 1. No. 7. Review of Bowden's Inquiry into the Nature and Tendency of the Religious Principles of the Society of Friends, (to be continued;) The Book of Enoch the Prophet; Weekly Summary, Poetry, &c.

Persons wishing to subscribe, can receive the numbers from the commencement, on application to the Editor, No. 31 South Second street. feb 21

CELEBRATE THE GREAT.

A. BONNAFFON,

PURPOSES celebrating the Hero's Birth Day, on Monday evening, the 23d inst. by a Ball, composed both of Military and Citizens.

A. B.'s next Ball will take place this Evening, Saturday, the 21st, as also in celebration of the Hero, at the request of many of his friends and patrons.

Subscription Lists opened for both Balls, at his Room, No. 81 1-2 South Fourth street. Ladies holding Season Tickets are particularly invited to the above Balls. Subscribers tickets to the 23d, are ready for delivery. No Ball on Thursday, the 26th inst.—but will after said date, continue every Thursday evening, for the season. The Room will be appropriately decorated for the occasion. feb 21—1t

PHANTASMAGORIA,

THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Mr. Adrien's Philosophical, Mechanical and Recreative Exhibitions and Performances,

AT THE WASHINGTON MUSEUM,

THIS EVENING Feb. 21.

AMong a variety of Curiosities will be presented the celebrated Greek Juggler.

The Magic Coffer, which will open and close, without assistance, at the request of any of the audience.

A variety of Metamorphoses, and a variety of other Performances, too numerous to mention.

To conclude with the Phantasmagoria.

Performance commence at half past 7 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents—Children half price. feb 21—1t

Hard Times! Hard Times!!

THe above appalling and heart rendering cry sounds continually in our ears, and is sensibly felt by the greater portion of our fellow citizens, the only resort we have to obviate this afflicting evil is by purchasing a ticket or share in the rich

Third Class, PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOTTERY, G. W. Waite, Esq. Manager. Fifteenth drawing takes place on Friday next, on that day also tickets will be advanced to 8 dollars and 50 cents. We entreat those who wish to be in Fortune's Way, not to neglect the present invitation of realizing a snug fortune, as all the following rich prizes are yet undrawn, some of which may be drawn on the next drawing.

2 of 6000, 2 of 2000, 2 of 1500,

4 of $1000, 7 of 200, 12 of 100,

Besides Prizes of 50 dollars, &c. to the amount of 21,000 dollars.

Tickets 8 dollars; Halves 4 dollars; Quarters, 2 dollars, Eighths, 1 dollar, and sixteenths 50 cents.

Tickets and shares in the Union Canal Lottery, New Series for sale at

G. M. CLAWGES'S

Lucky Lottery and Exchange Office,

No. 1½ SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Near Market street, four doors north of the Mechanics' Bank. Remember "Squire Brief's" advice to the young Farmer, "TRY!!" feb 21—1t

A vacancy in a Store, Office, or any respectable situation, would be supplied by a lad 14 years of age, the son of a widow lady residing in the country. Enquire by note addressed to T. C. C. and left at the Merchants' Coffee House, or at the office of this paper. feb 14—tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A fellow once had all the evening bored,
Those whom he talked to with his wond'rous tales,
Of what he'd seen and done; upon my word
I would as soon have tried to swallow whales,
Or ev'n sea serpents, as the deeds he'd done;
All which he swore to, clinching every one
With some strange oath, that might
Confirm the story
That he'd laid before ye,
And prove 'twas true and right:
As to convince some stupid clown
In argument you'd knock him down.

Just as he'd stopped to breathe, after a rouser,
That like old Hercules ne'er had been matched,
A wag jumped up, and making a low bow, sir—
Said he (his very tone he'd catched)—
"I do remember, since you've spoke,
A story (all around now mark'd the joke)
That I will tell ye,
As't befel me,
And as its true don't call me liar,
Tho' you may doubt,
I once had need to carry a coal of fire,
By a barrel, the head of which was out,
The barrel was full of dry gunpowder—
Instead of being careful as I ought,
I stumbled! In popp'd the coal! and what d'ye think!
—*It blew you up!*—No, Sir—(with a wink)
I picked it out before it caught!! JERRY.

An *Arabian* physician of great learning went to visit the *caliph*, who took pleasure in conversing with him concerning diseases, and their remedies. While the physician was demonstrating the necessity of binding mad men to prevent danger from their extravagancies, the caliph, who sat buried in the profoundest attention, had insensibly applied his fingers to the bottom of the doctor's gown, finding it a little unstiched, he had ripped it to the very girdle. The doctor observing it, made a pause: the caliph then asked him by what tokens they new when to bind a mad-man—" We bind him, said the physician, when he pulls people's clothes to pieces without the smallest provocation."

A Wager won.—In the year 1665, one Carr, a waterman, laid a great wager that he and his dog would leap from the centre of Westminster bridge, and land at Lambeth, within a minute of each other; he jumped off first, and the dog immediately followed; but not being in the secret, and fearing his master should be drowned, he laid hold of him by the neck, and dragged him on shore, to the no small diversion of the spectators.

A philosopher of Tarsus being about to leave the court of Augustus, the "father of his country" desired the sage to leave him some piece of advice. He suited it to the passionate temper of the Emperor, when he said, *Cæsar, when you find anger rising in you, repeat the twenty-four letters of the alphabet before you speak or act.*—Augustus thanked the philosopher for his admonition, and taking him by the hand, *Stay with me,* he said, *I still want your assistance.*

A HIT AT METAPHYSICS.

Mr. Sebbing of Grey's Inn, speaking in one of his sermons of Hume, and some other metaphysical writers, sarcastically says—" Our thoughts are naturally carried back, on this occasion, to the author of the first philosophy, who likewise engaged to open the eyes of the public. He did so; but the only discovery they found themselves able to make was that they were naked."

An irresistible appeal.—An Irish footman having carried a basket of game from his master to a friend, waited a considerable time for the customary fee, but finding no present appear, scratched his head, and said " Sir, if my master should say, ' Paddy, what did the gentleman give you?' what would your honor have me tell him?"

The boots worn by the celebrated Charles XII. King of Sweden, at the battle of Pultowa, against Peter the Great, and which that hero is represented as never having pulled off for six weeks together, are now exhibiting in London. The Courier, however, says public opinion is divided respecting their identity, part inclining to the supposition that they were originally the property of captain Tobias Shandy, and afterwards converted into demi-culverins by the ingenuity of James Butler, better known by the name of Trim; while others, who deny the possibility of the fact, from the circumstance of no vestiges of the Corporal's operations being found upon their superfices, were inclined to consider them as having once appertained to the celebrated Mr. Thomas Thumb, the spoils of a certain Ogre, whom he had decapitated.

An Englishman, travelling in France in the days of the old Regime, called himself Mr. Theodore Thickthackthedge, a name impossible for any Frenchman to pronounce.

Origin of eating Goose on Michaelmasday.

Queen Elizabeth, on her way to Tilbury-fort, on the 29th of September, 1589, dined at the ancient seat of Sir Neville Umfervill, near that place; and as *British Bess* had much rather dine off a seasoned and substantial dish than *simple ragout* or *fricassee*, the Knight thought proper to provide a pair of fine geese to suit the palate of his Royal guest. After the Queen had dined very hearty, she asked for a half pint bumper of Burgundy, and drank " Destruction to the Spanish Armada."—She had but that moment returned the glass to the Knight, who had done the honors of the table, when the news came as if the Queen had been possessed of the spirit of prophecy, that the Spanish fleet had been destroyed by a storm. She immediately took another bumper, in order to digest the *Goose* and *good news*; and was so pleased with the event, that every year after, on that day, she had the above excellent dish served up. The Court made it a custom, and the people a fashion ever since.

The Ptolemies kept up a formidable marine on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, to protect the Egyptian merchants. Theocritus affirms they had ninety-seven first rate ships, several of which were 200 feet long, besides a multitude of small vessels, and 4,000 barques to bear orders throughout the Empire.—*Savary's Letters on Egypt.*

Under his reign (4th Ptolemy) were built vessels of so enormous a size, that they have never since been equalled. Plutarch describes one of his vessels with forty benches of rowers, 373 feet long, and 64 high at the poop. This enormous ship, beside which our three-deckers would seem small frigates, contained 400 sailors to work her, 4,000 rowers, and about 3,000 fighting men.—*Id.*

The ship or galleon of King Hiero, that famous work of Archimedes, had ten stables for horses, eight towers with walls, besides fish-ponds, mills, gardens; in short, it was like a fortress, and many fair rooms paved with agate and precious stones, &c.—*Palairet's Treatise on Arts and Sciences.*

MAHOGANY TREE.

The mahogany tree in St. Domingo, (Hayti,) is tall, straight and beautiful, with red flowers, and oval lemon-sized fruit.—When this tree grows on a barren soil, the grain of the wood is beautifully variegated—upon rich ground it is pale, open and of little value. The machineal tree also grows in this island, and its wood furnishes slabs for furniture, interspersed with beautiful green and yellow veins like marble; but the dust of this wood is of so acrid and poisonous a nature, that the carpenters are forced to work with gauze masks to protect them from its injurious effects.

Solution of the Enigma which appeared in the last No. of the Saturday Evening Post.

Suppose two women, not related by blood, to marry each other's father, and each of them to have a child, which would make husbands, fathers, children's fathers, and children's grand fathers, and only six in number. P.

TO MATHEMATICIANS AND CONJURORS.

A QUESTION.—A gentleman having *fourteen* trees which he wishes to plant in *twenty-one* rows, *three* in each row, is desirous of the aid of our correspondents to enable him to effect his purpose.

ANOTHER.—A, in a scuffle, seized on 2-3 of a parcel of sugar plumbs—B catched 3-8 of it out of his hands, and C laid hold on 3-10 more—D ran off with all A had left, except 1-7 which E afterwards secured slily for himself; then A and C jointly set upon B, who, in the conflict, let fall 1-2 he had, which were equally picked up by D and E—B then kicked down C's hat, and to work they went anew for what it contained; of which A got 1-4, B 1-3, D 2-7, and C and E equal shares of what was left of that stock—D then struck 3-4 of what A and B last acquired out of their hands—they with difficulty recovered 5-8 of it, in equal shares again, but the other three carried off 1-8 a-piece of the same; upon this they called a truce, and agreed that the 1-3 of the whole left by A at first, should be equally divided among them. How much of the prize, after this distribution, remained with each of the competitors?

Copy of a direction of a letter lately received at the Post Office in this city.

For Dennis O Donnel living some 2 or 3 Years ago in the Parish of Llanfeshan and related by marriage with his third wife to Mr Foulks family by Birth to care of Mrs Richd T—— Merchant ——— Llanscunfraud near Llanyllin Montgomeryshire Great Britain old England.

The following is a literal copy of a medical certificate:—" To the overseers of gadleygrene this is to sertify that Thumus Bowers his not Koalefyd for eney imploiement his Kumeplent his A Kunsumshin."

AGRICULTURAL.—Apples, picked by hand, and put, in good order, into a barrel, with a sufficient quantity of cider poured over them to fill up the vacancy, will keep in a state of preservation for several years. Old, or cider that is turning to vinegar, will answer every purpose, it is presumed.

PROCESS FOR DYEING COTTON

Adrianople or Turkey Red, as practised at Astracan.

One of my friends, the proprietor of a dye house at Astracan, communicated to me the most accurate details of the process for dyeing cotton Turkey red. After the cotton yarn has undergone preliminary preparations for discharging and perfect cleansing, it is immersed, for the first time, in fish grease or fish oil, which is made into a lather by a solution of soda: heaped up in this bath, where it heats sensibly, it is left two days, as from Saturday till Monday, when it is washed, dried, re-immersed in this oily emulsion or saponaceous mass, and again suspended in the air. The same operation is repeated on Tuesday, for the third time.—The 4 following days it is washed four times in ley made of a solution of pure soda, or a pure ley made of kelp or barilla. After that it receives a first tinge of olive green, with the leaves of oriental sumach (*rhus cotinus:*) 123lb. of these leaves, for which a different proportion of nutgalls may be substituted, and probably some of the kinds of occidental or American sumach might answer, with about 140 gallons of water, boiled in a cauldron, are sufficient for 330lbs. of cotton yarn. To this decoction, after being well boiled, strained, and the boiler cleaned of all extraneous matter, are added 33lbs of alum. The yarn is then divided into skains, and placed in little pots or saucers in this boiler and boiled; after which it is sufficiently prepared for red dye. To prepare this bath, take 33lbs. of madder roots (*rubia tinctorum*) ground, to each 33lbs. of yarn (less madder will do if it be of the best quality). The madder is then kneaded in about seven quarts of blood, with which it is well boiled in the cauldron: the yarn is afterwards immersed in this boiled color, and the boiling continued until it is well penetrated by the colouring particles. The colored stuff is then dried, and afterwards put into pots full of weak alkaline ley, in which it is slightly boiled. In this latter process the alkaline liquor is constantly kept of equal strength by the addition of fresh ley being regularly added. The cotton yarn, when sufficiently simmered in this liquor, cleaned and dried, is found perfectly dyed. The series of operations generally continues 21 days. It is said that the Turks, to give it a brighter or deeper color, finish by plunging it again in an oily emulsion, and that they leave it to dry under the effect of a press. They also use oil of olives instead of fish oil. In general, all unctuous or greasy fluids, that will lather perfectly with a solution of soda, are equally proper for this dye. The madder which has small roots is considered the best. Thirty-three pounds of kelp or crude soda (*kalakar*) are generally enough for a boiler containing 140 gallons of water. To dye 40lbs of cotton, take 15lbs. of sumach, 4lbs, of alum, 58lbs. of fish grease or oil, 40lbs. of crude soda or kelp, 40lbs. of madder.—Two cauldrons and four alkaline vats suffice. P.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 2 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—4

JOHN McCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

D. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, Jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 63 South Fourth st where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—12*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 165 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 114 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills*

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 23, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No 234 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

Remember to Save the Advance.

ON the 20th inst. tickets in the 8th class, new series Lottery, will advance from the present price of 6 dollars, and six days after the drawing will take place at the Masonic Hall, when will be distributed the following prizes to the adventurers of the Union Canal Lottery. Tickets selling rapidly, and but few remain to be disposed of. Be speedy and apply at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

EIGHTH CLASS—NEW SERIES—SCHEME.

1 Prize of	2080	is	2080
5 Prizes of	1000	is	5,000
6 do.	200	is	1,200
12 do.	100	is	1,200
612 do.	10	is	6,120
3264 do.	5	is	16,320
3900 Prizes.			31,920
4080 Blanks.			
7980 Tickets.			

The above scheme has been arranged into packages, each containing seven tickets, and each embracing the 21 numbers composing the lottery. These must of necessity draw at least 20 or 17 dollars, after the deduction of the 15 per cent. while the cost is only 35 dollars, and affords therefore to the purchaser of a package 7 chances for a capital prize, for the trifling sum of 18 dollars. If an adventurer should prefer paying 18 dollars and to leave the tickets in deposit for the 17 dollars which would in that case be due on the package, he may do so, and receive a certificate of his purchase, which will entitle him to all that may be drawn over and above the 17 dollars.

Orders from abroad, free of postage, enclosing the cash, will receive prompt attention.

Tickets and shares for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

feb 14—tf No. 4 1-2 South Third street.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even insinuated Consumptions have lately been cured by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pains in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 29th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 29th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson.

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton.

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend the. to all that are afflicted with these complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DYOTT.

May 16—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

dec. 27—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

BOARDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. 12 mo 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER REED, deceased, are desired to make payment. And those having demands against the said Estate to present their accounts to

MARY REED, Administratrix,
No. 30 Sassafras street.

feb 14—6w*

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Old Columbian Line for New-York.

A POST COACH will leave J. English's Ferry, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock, A. M. via Burlington, Bordentown, Cranbury and Amboy, and arrive in New-York next day—Fare through, only 4 Dollars.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat and Coach office No. 13, Market Street, 2d door below Water street, or of the Bar keeper at Reeve's Ferry, upper side of Market st.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

jan. 3—tf

KIMBERTON STAGE

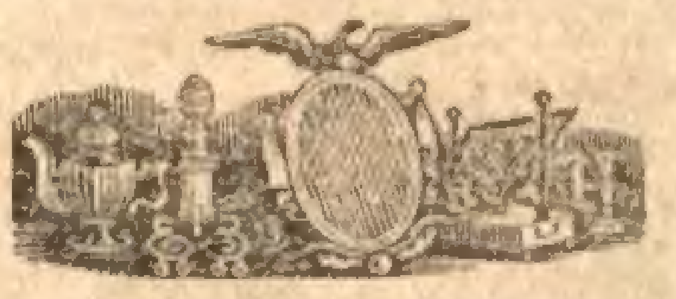
RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Green Tree, Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—From the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
AUGUSTUS F. FRICK.

jan 10—12t

LOOKING GLASSES,

FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.



C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 15 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

Knives and Forks,	Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,	Plated Castors,
Shovels and Tongs,	Tea Trays and Waiters,
Razors and Scissors,	Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tea and Table Spoons,	Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Snuffers and Trays,	Curtain Pins,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,	Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,	Bread and Cake Baskets,
Pen and Pocket Knives,	Tea Caddies,
Coffee Mills,	Tea Kettles,
Chimney Hooks,	Iron Pots,
Wire Fenders,	Sad Irons.

ALSO,

E. M. POMEROY'S
METALLIC
RAZOR STROPS

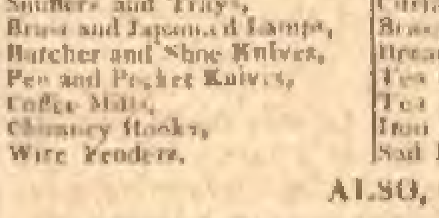
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

A. COX, JUN.

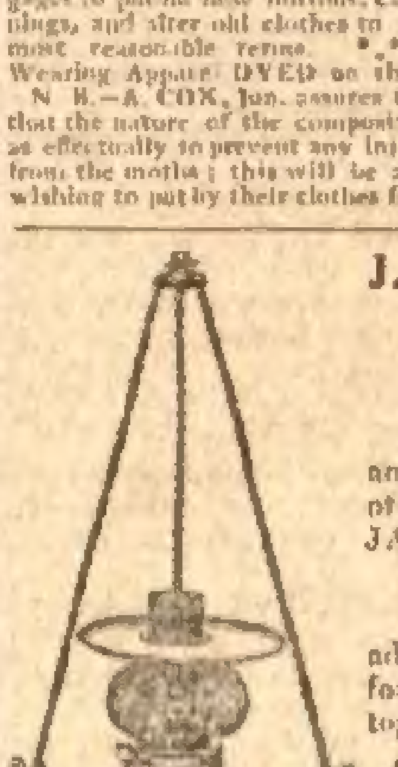
The Original Steam. 9 miles from the City of New-York.



THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed on by the representations of others who ascertain that many clothes dressers represent themselves as pursuing the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year 1820.

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. 100, Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office,) respectfully informs his Friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam spongiing, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c., and is no quite a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs and Sleeve Linings, and alter old clothes to the newest fashions, on the most reasonable terms. *** All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—A. COX, Jun. assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such, as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. jan 31—6m



J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

TO LET,

Adjoining the pleasant village of Moorestown, (N. J.) a large and commodious building suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable land. For further particulars, enquire of

EPHRAIM HAINES,
No. 174 North Front street, or to
JOHN C. HAINES,
Moorestown.

1 mo 17—tf

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in the forty-eighth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1824, THOMAS ARNOLD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"A Map of those Stars which are made use of for obtaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, intended to assist persons in acquiring a knowledge of them,—By Thomas Arnold."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

jan 31—4w*

EIGHTH CLASS.

THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the above beautiful and unique class of the new series, Union Canal Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published.

P. CANFIELD,

No 127, CHESNUT-STREET,

Has obtained a supply of packages, 7 tickets in each, which will cost the adventurer but 28 dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying but 11 dollars, the difference between the price of a package and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also, tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of 4 dollars, (but scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fortune's Home, where the grand capital of 10,000 dollars in the last class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers only*!!

Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at

"FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S,

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 2 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,500, and prizes of 5,000, of 1,000, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The cash as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, immediately attended to. jan 24—tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Margaret Brugnard, Executrix of Joseph Brugnard, deceased, Complainant—and John S. Brugnard, Francis H. Brugnard, John Dunphy, and Maria, his wife, Abraham Ohle, and Abigail, his wife, Ansbel C. Page, and Maria Louisa, his wife, Heirs, &c. of John Brugnard, deceased, defendants. On Bill, &c. Jan. 31st, 1824.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed her bill in the above cause against the said John S. Brugnard, Francis H. Brugnard, John Dunphy, and Maria his wife, Abraham Ohle, and Abigail his wife, and Ansbel Page, and Maria Louisa his wife, Heirs of John Brugnard, deceased, and that process of subpoena to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January, but that the defendants, John S. Brugnard, Francis H. Brugnard, and Abraham Ohle, and Abigail his wife, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and they have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear, by affidavit, to the Chancellor, that the said John S. Brugnard, Francis H. Brugnard, Abraham Ohle, and Abigail, his wife, reside out of the State of New Jersey, and that the said John S. Brugnard resides in the State of New York, and Abraham Ohle, and Abigail his wife, reside in the State of Pennsylvania. It is thereupon on the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, on motion in behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants John S. Brugnard, Francis H. Brugnard, and Abraham Ohle, and Abigail his wife, appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April term next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, That this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said John S. Brugnard, Francis H. Brugnard, and Abraham Ohle and Abigail his wife, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in "The Burlington County Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington in this state, and continued therein for [illegible] weeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. [illegible]

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Japheth Garwood, complainant and John R. Sleeper, and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, defendants, On Bill &c. January 31, 1824.

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpoena to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January, but that the defendants, John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and they the said defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper the above named defendants reside in the City, and county of Philadelphia. It is thereupon on this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, on motion in behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor that the said absent defendants, John R. Sleeper, and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April term next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter, be served personally on the said John R. Sleeper and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "Burlington County Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly, in the county of Burlington, in this state, and continued therein [illegible] weeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, and at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. Feb 14—[illegible]

IN CHANCERY NEW-JERSEY.

Between Solomon Moore, complainant, and Benjamin Coe, John Rice, & John Black, defendants. Order for Publication, January 16, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court that process of subpoena to appear, &c. with [illegible] against the above named defendants, and that John Rice, one of the defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered, if case such process had been duly served. And it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that Rice, one of the said defendants, resides out of this state, and in Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,—[illegible] the matter this day to the Court, by A[illegible], Solicitor [illegible] with the complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct, the said John Rice to appear, plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next; and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. *And it is further ordered,* that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in "The True American," a newspaper printed and published at Trenton, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also within the said twenty days in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and be continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy, Wm Hyer, Clerk. feb 7—4w*

MENAGERIE,

No 272 Market, above Eighth street,

WILL close in four weeks; the Animals will then move to the South. This is much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America, consisting of near

30 LIVING ANIMALS,

Among which are, a fine full grown Red African Lion; the large and noted Elephant, which is both a curiosity in organization, and a wonder in sagacity: two full grown Arabian Camels, male and female; two Lamoses, or South American Camels, a very beautiful animal, and unequalled in speed; a two-legged hog from Canton, a great curiosity; a wild hog from the mountains of Peru, a very singular and savage animal; a learned Polar Bear, a North American Bear, two Cavies from South America; a variety of the Simia, or Monkey: among which are the Ourang, Troglodyte, &c.; a large living Rattle Snakes, &c.

The animals are all properly secured, and complete attention shall be given to visitors. The weather is fine, and the curious have now an opportunity of visiting such a collection of rare and curious animals, as possibly may never again be offered their attention.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. feb 14—tf

A YOUNG MAN

OF Industrious habits, who has had the advantage of a good education, is in search of a situation in a country town, where the principal of the establishment is decidedly Religious. Having a small Capital of 800 dollars, he would be willing to leave it in the hands of his employer. He speaks French, and Writes, a good hand, is a person requiring some one in whom he might confide, he would be found an acquisition.

A line addressed to X. Y. Z. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will be immediately attended to.

feb 14—2t*

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

FOR Sale as above, GRIMSHAW'S ENGLAND and UNITED STATES, with the Questions to each, latest editions, and a variety of other Common School Books—also, Classical and Miscellaneous.

The advertiser, since the year 1814, has been engaged in attending the public Book sales, and selling at small advances—many persons have been pleased when they could find valuable Books at a cheap rate, among his collection.

Orders gratefully received—Secondhand or new Books received for Binding. ON HAND a few copies of Johnson's large Dictionary, and Waverly Novels, in complete, elegant, and uniform setts. [illegible]

1200 FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

EIGHTY bbls. GLAUBER SALTS.

10 tierces Summer strained SPERM. OIL, (first quality, Hodman's Brand.)

A few cases refined SPERMACETI,

For Sale, on Consignment, by the Subscriber,

WILLIAM BAKER,

No. 8 North Fifth street.

Who keeps a general assortment of Genuine DRUGS and MEDICINES, wholesale and retail. Medicine Chests put up at short notice. Physicians' prescriptions carefully compounded. feb 7—tf

WILLIAM FARFER,

COPPERPLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 28 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR, No. 18 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

CHEAP FURS, &c.

W. H. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third street,) being about declining the Fur business, offers for sale at very reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies and children's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a handsome assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices.

Dec. 20—2t

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

NEATLY and reasonably Repaired and Covered by JOHN JONES, No. 22 Strawberry Street.

N. B. J. Jones informs his Friends that he has no connection with any one in the above business: that he collects them personally, and will deliver them back again. All left at his residence, or directions given where he may call, will be punctually attended to. [illegible]